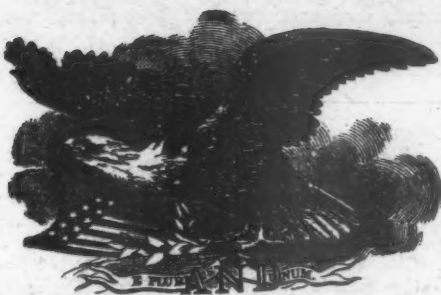


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE LAND
SEA AND AIR



JOURNAL

NAVY

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
SINCE 1863

VOL. LXIX—NO. 30 WHOLE NO. 3584
Entered as Second Class Matter at Postoffice at
Washington, D. C., Under Act of March 8, 1879

Washington, D. C., Saturday, March 26, 1932

ONE YEAR, SERVICE INDIVIDUALS.....\$4.00
ORGANIZATIONS AND CIVILIANS.....6.00
SINGLE COPIES.....20

Showdown On Plans For Pay Slash Near

HOUSE leaders are preparing for a showdown next week on a Democratic-sponsored Federal pay-cut bill that may not only strike at civil government workers, but reduce as well the pay of Army, Navy and Marine Corps personnel.

Chairman Joseph W. Byrns (Democrat), Tennessee, of the special House economy committee, plans to offer the measure as a rider to the legislative appropriations bill, which will be reported to the House Monday.

Despite thunderings of pay-cut opposition, and formal protests of the American Federation of Labor, Representative Byrns and his economy committee of seven were this week wrestling with sixteen different salary reduction plans in an effort to decide on one that the full committee could support.

Drastic proposals considered ranged from a flat 10 per cent cut that would pare alike the salaries of the lowest paid private, seaman or clerk, to the highest paid general, admiral or department head.

Despite a growing prospect that those drawing salaries under \$1,000, the great body of which is found in Army, Navy and Marine Corps enlisted ranks, may be exempted from any cut, no one of the sixteen plans has yet been thrown entirely into the discard.

The proposal which seemed to command the most general support would provide for a straight 11 per cent cut on all pay in excess of \$1,000. The plan would yield an estimated \$67,000,000 in savings, and members insist the revenue item is their sole purpose in cutting salaries. On a \$1,100 salary the saving would be \$11; on a \$1,200 salary, \$22; on a \$1,600 salary, \$66; on a \$2,000 salary, \$110, and so forth.

The sole member of the committee who fought pay reduction of any nature was Representative John J. Cochran (Democrat), Missouri, chairman of the House Expenditures Committee. In an effort to stem the salary reduction tide, Representative Cochran introduced a three-fold program for retirement, curtailment of annual leave and non-filling of vacancies.

Mr. Cochran claimed but little support for the proposal. Under its terms some 5,000 veteran employees whose terms of service had been extended would be retired. Annual leave would be cut to 15 days or less. No vacancies would be filled without consent of the President, and there would be no promotions.

There are nearly a dozen graduated scales suggested for reducing salaries, ranging from 1 to 20 per cent on salaries starting at \$1,000 or under. It has even been suggested that exemptions be extended to \$2,000, but as the great bulk of Federal personnel draws \$2,000 or less, leaders point out that in order to realize the desired revenue they must start cutting low.

Advocates of a graduated method of reductions are led by Appropriations Chairman Byrns, who announced he would oppose in committee any of the straight percentage cuts proposed. He put forward probably the steepest of graduations, one that would yield approximately \$80,000,000.

A "compromise" plan put forward by Representative William Williamson (Republican), South Dakota, for awhile was in committee favor. It would begin with a slash of 1 per cent on salaries starting at \$1,000, and would work up to a 10 per cent cut on salaries of \$5,000 and over.

This bewildering maze of pay-cut systems all evolved from four plans submitted Monday by a special "pay-cut" subcommittee, headed by Representative

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Substitute For Navy Class Bill Considered

A SUBSTITUTE plan for commissioning the 1932 Naval Academy class, whereby but two-thirds of the graduates this year and in succeeding years will be commissioned ensigns of the line, is being considered by the Senate Naval Committee.

The bill which passed the House several weeks ago authorizing the commissioning of the entire 1932 class, has been taken up by the Senate Committee and although members of the group are sympathetic with the plan to do something for the 1932 class, several Senators are opposed to the House bill.

Members of the committee point out that the House measure will simply take care of the 1932 class, and by increasing the actual strength above the authorized strength cause the same situation to arise every year for the next few years. There is opposition not only to permitting the officer strength to continue above the limit prescribed by law, for a long number of years, but also to a situation they feel is bound to arise—that Congress will refuse to grant similar legislation next year or the year after, thus throwing out the whole class that year.

It was with this in mind that the proposal was advanced of authorizing the commissioning in the line of a percentage of this year's class and a like percentage of succeeding classes until the effect of the cut in the number of appointments to the Naval Academy made last year is felt, and all graduates

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Consider Service Engineers To Administer Public Works

PROPOSALS that the Administration of Public Works be placed directly under the Chief of Army Engineers, or under the Army and Navy construction chiefs as "ex-officio administrators," is being given serious consideration in a House expenditures subcommittee.

Headed by Chairman John J. Cochran (Democrat), Missouri, the subcommittee, comprising Representative William Williamson (Republican), South Dakota, and Representative William M. Whittington (Democrat), Mississippi, was busily at work redrafting one or two sections of the bill.

It appeared that in the main the draft of the bill for consolidating all public construction projects under one administration, as proposed by Representative Williamson, would be used in lieu of the Cochran measure, although any bill reported would be in the committee chairman's name.

While the revised draft of the public works bill was rapidly taking shape, there was virtually no progress reported in subcommittee on bills to consolidate the War and Navy Departments into one Department of National Defense, action on which has been deferred three times by the main committee.

Chairman Cochran Thursday succeeded in reporting out his first consolidation measure. It would merge all personnel activities of government—the Civil Service Commission, the Personnel Classification Board, the Bureau of Efficiency, and civil retirement features of the Veterans' Administration, under a Civil Service Administration, at an annual estimated saving of \$1,000,000.

Representative Whittington, who throughout the hearings on the public works bill staunchly insisted that the Army Engineers not be disturbed in their rivers and harbors work under the new set-up, is now attempting to

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Hold Joint Sessions On Army, Navy Funds

JOINT conferences of the House War and Navy appropriations subcommittees, which began March 18, were continued throughout this week, as the Navy appropriations subcommittee prepared to begin marking its bill.

Among the items under consideration, which subcommittee members are attempting to bring to an equitable adjustment for both Services, are per diem allowances for Army and Navy mess, Representative W. A. Ayres (Democrat) Kansas, chairman of the Navy appropriations committee, said.

He denied any significant alterations in either of the bills are being discussed in conference—citing comparative provisions for mess as typical of the problems of a similar nature in both bills that the subcommittees annually talk over.

He declined to disclose whether the Navy supply bill will recommend reductions in personnel in line with reported cuts in the Army bill. Chairman Joseph W. Byrns, of the Appropriations Committee, has said that while there may be some Army officers retired, he knows of no such program contemplated under the Navy bill.

A cloak of secrecy seems to have been thrown about the Army and Navy bills for none of the other members of the Appropriations Committee will even talk about the measures. While the proceedings of the committee are always behind closed doors and

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Co. M, 22nd Infantry, Wins Edwin Howard Clark Trophy

COMPANY M, 22nd Infantry, stationed at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., has been announced by the War Department as the 1931 winner of the Edwin Howard Clark Machine Gunners' Trophy. In winning this trophy, Company M, 22nd Infantry, amassed the high score of 910.58. In addition to the trophy, a bronze plaque to be permanently retained and a cash award of approximately \$300.00 will be given to Company M.

The Edwin Howard Clark Machine Gunners' Trophy is awarded annually to the Infantry machine-gun company which makes the highest average score per man in the regular season's target practice. It was first placed in competition in 1927 and was won that year by Company D, 28th Infantry. In 1928 and 1929 the trophy was won by Company H, 18th Infantry, and in 1930 by Company D, 8th Infantry.

Second place in the competition for this trophy was won by Company H, 9th Infantry, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., with a score of 874.76, and third place by Company H, 15th Infantry, Tientsin, China, with a score of 872.5. These two companies will receive cash awards of approximately \$150.00 and \$90.00, respectively. Other high companies in order were:

Co. M, 4th Inf., Ft. Lincoln, N. D. 855.35
Co. M, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston 855.19
Co. D, 18th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 852.295
Co. H, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston 851.92
Co. D, 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Ga. 833.46
Co. D, 5th Inf., Ft. Preble, Me. 831.56
Co. D, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston 831.11

The Edwin Howard Clark Machine Gunners' Trophy was provided by a bequest in the will of the late Capt. Edwin Howard Clark, Inf. USA. Captain Clark was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1917 and served successively with the 18th Infantry, 1st Machine Gun Battalion, and the 2nd Division in France during the World War. He was retired in 1920 for disability in line of duty, and died July 29, 1923.

Seeks More Officers From Enlisted Ranks

CHANGES in the Army system of promotion so as to give enlisted men entering the Army for a career a greater opportunity to attain commissioned rank will be sought by Representative John J. McSwain (Democrat), South Carolina, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, he announced March 25.

Suggestions submitted in reply to more than 50 letters sent out to retired Army officers by the South Carolina Committee Chairman have convinced him steps should be taken to improve the quality of the enlisted ranks, with advancement to commissioned status in view, he said.

"Virtually all of the letters stress that recruiting officers should be interested more in quality than quantity," he said.

"And the weeding out process should not stop there," Mr. McSwain said. "If a man enlist in the Army and does not show improvement he should be kicked out before he is given a chance to desert."

"Retired officers who have written to me are convinced that the Army should be made a select organization of high class men. It could be made so desirable that high school graduates will enlist in order to get training in technical subjects and with a view to promotion in the ranks."

Chairman McSwain is considering introducing a bill to bring about what he considers the necessary adjustment of percentages of officers commissioned from various sources.

"I would have it," he declared, "so that promotion to second lieutenant would be distributed between West Point graduates, enlisted men, honor graduates from select military schools, and from National Guard."

"As it is now, virtually all the second lieutenants are drawn from the Military Academy. I would re-distribute it so that only the upper half, say, of the class would get commissioned. Then they couldn't say that every cadet did not have a chance."

"To those who say that the West Point cadets are being trained for military career, I answer that so are the enlisted men and others I have mentioned. Some of our best officers, I think of General Harbord offhand, have come up from ranks. It should be so that a man could go into the Army with the hope or expectation of rise to the top."

Chairman McSwain said he expected to release a number of the letters in reply to his circular for publication as soon as he can get the consent of the writers.

The letter which Mr. McSwain sent out asking advice from retired officers follows:

"The Army is a vital component of our national defense forces, and I am personally and officially concerned in its efficiency and power to function vigorously and effectively in time of war, but necessarily they will be subject to the instruction and primary leadership of the officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army who are spending a lifetime in being prepared not only to fight themselves, but to train emergency forces to fight."

"In the set-up of the Army as it has existed throughout our history, the honor of being selected to be such defender of the nation is generally appreciated by the officer personnel, but not so generally felt and appreciated by the enlisted personnel. We have, consequently, a disgracefully high percentage of desertions by the enlisted men, an excessively large number of trials by court-martial for military of-

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Report of War Policies Commission Endorsed By Majority of Editors

PUBLIC reaction to the report of the War Policies Commission, in the main endorses the recommendations therein, judging from the editorial opinion expressed on the subject. While the report does not seem to have received the attention that its importance demands, comment of the press has generally favored the Commission's action. A few editors attack the Commission for dropping the original proposal for drafting capital in time of war, while others give lukewarm approval to the report for the same reason. The majority, however, declare that the Commission's plan will accomplish the desired results and urge Congress to act immediately upon the recommendations.

SUMMARIZING the report of the War Policies Commission, the Washington Post says "That there may be no doubt concerning the power of Congress to stabilize prices and prevent profiteering in time of war the commission proposes that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the states so that such authority may be clearly defined.

"Until these powers are delegated to Congress the commission proposes that Congress empower the President in time of war to institute a program under which prices may be stabilized at levels to minimize inflation, following a declaration from Congress that such action is necessary. The commission specifically opposes taking the property without compensation, but would provide for commandeering property and compelling acceptance of orders, and taxing to the extent of 95 per cent of all above normal profits.

"In peace times the commission's counsel is for continuous planning by the Government, particularly by the War and Navy Departments, in view of constantly changing national and international conditions, so that in event of war the Nation may be prepared to conduct necessary operations with efficiency and economy. No program of national defense and preparedness could be simpler in the outline of its general principles; the ramifications under this broad statement, naturally, are manifold.

"The first brief and bald demands along this line that started a few years ago called for the 'drafting' of both capital and labor on equitable terms. Capital, it is held, can not be handled in the same manner as individuals, but mere terms must not be taken too literally. The commission, in recommending that Congress be given powers that will enable it to minimize profits and equalize burdens, meets the case in other words. What Americans demand is that never again shall the profiteer at home wax fat while other citizens are at the front. The descriptive phraseology and the method of arriving at this end are immaterial; that it be assured beyond question is all important. * * * The recommendations of the War Policies Commission should be carried out, not in the spirit of preparation for war, but as the surest method of maintaining peace."

ON THE other hand, the Cleveland Press declares, "Last year's hope that modern statesmanship might turn to the most promising of all peace proposals—the elimination of profit from war—has perished with the final report of the Federal War Policies Commission. * * * It was the hope of the men who conceived the plan, for elimination of profits and for confiscation of needed property, that war might occur much less frequently if it were known in advance by the munition makers and their bankers and all the thousands of business men who might be affected that war would mean acute financial suffering for them, instead of profiteering.

"Fortunately there is little prospect that the inadequate unsatisfactory recommendations of the War Policies Commission majority will be acted upon at this session of Congress."

"THE War Policies Commission was an effort—perhaps a rather half-hearted one—to face the deeper implications which the military lessons of the World War left behind them," comments the New York Herald-Tribune. "The opposition of organized labor debarred it from considering the conscription of labor; while a general distrust in the practicability of conscripting (in the sense of confiscating) capital deterred it from any elaborate investigation in that field. Actually it has recommended a constitutional amendment which would empower Congress to fix prices in war, and the preparation of bills which would 'conscript' through taxation, 95 per cent of war profits. This is

a conscription drastic enough to raise formidable administrative difficulties should it ever have to be applied; yet in the light of the actual demands made upon the belligerents in the last war the program seems only a mild and tentative approach to the real difficulties of the problem. How many people today, one wonders, have any clear conception of what another 'resort to war' would actually mean? Such work as that of the War Policies Commission may help to bring home to the public some idea of it."

"THIS is, nevertheless, a problem which the country cannot afford to neglect," states the Philadelphia Public Ledger. "It is no longer a question merely, or even primarily, of preventing war profiteering. It is a matter of making ready to place the entire resources of the nation behind a war effort with a minimum of industrial and financial dislocation.

"And it seems obvious that the far-flung program should be worked out well in advance of an emergency, and kept up to date by frequent revision, in order that it might be applied almost automatically in case of need. Congress should act without delay on these valuable recommendations."

"OUT of experience is born progress," declares the Hutchinson, Kans., News. "The recommendations of the War Policies Commission, composed of Cabinet members and Representatives, to President Hoover, are not all that some of us would have them, but they indicate that some progress has been made.

"* * * the commission did not go all the way, and it flatly opposes any Constitutional Amendment which would permit the taking of private property without compensation in war time.

"It stuck by the old American ideal that private enterprise is preferable to public ownership—even in war time—and ignored any proposals to have the Government take over all industry in war time."

"THIRTEEN years have passed since the World War closed, but the resentment that was aroused by the acts of those who profited from the distress of the nation while it was in progress has finally been expressed in a new Constitutional Amendment offered in Congress a few days ago and in a war act that is now being drafted by the War Policies Commission created by Congress in 1930," the Reno Gazette states. "Enactment of the statute, whether the Constitutional Amendment is adopted or not, appears certain. A new generation is coming on since the last war was fought, but the profiteering that disgraced it has not been forgotten and public opinion insists that it shall not be repeated."

"IT IS NOT to be claimed that the prevention of profiteering would prevent war," declares the Tacoma Ledger, "for usually hostilities between nations are provoked by other things, the profiteer merely taking advantage of an opportunity to exploit the government and the people, but to take the profit out of war would mean that the people would be spared excessive living costs at the time and the necessity for making up huge governmental debts in years to come."

"THE Commission, after long study, submits what appears to be a practical plan," is the opinion of the Grand Rapids, Mich., Herald. "Cost-plus contracts, which were made necessary by our unpreparedness during the World War and which contributed to the fortunes of many 'war millionaires,' will be outlawed, if the Commission's plan is adopted.

"Almost as radical as the proposal to recapture 95 per cent of war profits, is the additional provision, recommended by the Commission, that the President be empowered during war to 'institute a program under which prices may be stabilized and thereafter adjusted at such levels as will minimize inflation and will secure to the government the use of any private property needed in the prosecution of the war without affording the owner thereof profit due to the war.'

"These proposals go to the very root of the problem of how to take the profit out of war. With such a program this country would be freed from the suspicion that certain jingo interests and individuals were serving as the agents of Mars in driving us into wars. The subject is one of the most important confronting the present session of Congress."

Pay Cut Bill

(Continued from First Page)
Representative John McDuffie (Democrat), Alabama.

Herbert D. Brown, director of the Bureau of Efficiency, was brought before the committee at every session, and consulted on savings under the various schedules suggested.

Leaders asserted that with the overwhelming defeat of the sales tax Thursday, there is a greater need for some form of salary retrenchment than at any other time.

Representative Henry T. Rainey, House Democratic whip, said he had little doubt he could muster a majority of votes on his side of the House for any bill that might be reported out.

Representative Bertrand Snell, House Republican whip, would not commit himself. He declined to make any predictions as to what his party might be expected to do if and when the pay-cut issue comes to a House vote. The White House likewise has been silent. Early this session a statement was circulated that the President would veto any pay-cut legislation. Later Representative Will R. Wood (Republican), Indiana, quoted the President on the House floor as favoring Federal salary reduction.

Most vigorous House opponents of the step are Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (Republican), New York, and Representative William P. Connery, Jr. (Democrat), of Massachusetts. Both predict that the pay-cut bill will be defeated in the House as decisively as the sales tax.

The new pay cut bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Connally, which contains specific reference to Service personnel, was originally referred to the Committee on Appropriations, but

later that committee was discharged and the bill referred to the Committee on Civil Service, which now has it in hand.

Senator Connally's measure would apply reduction percentages as follows:

"(1) Rates in excess of \$2,000 but less than \$5,000, by 5 per centum; (2) rates of \$5,000 but not in excess of \$10,000, by 10 per centum; and (3) rates of more than \$10,000 by 15 per centum: Provided, That where such compensation rates are fixed by statute the percentages of decrease shall be applied to the salary rates fixed by law and where such salary rates are fixed by administrative action such authority is hereby directed (except where otherwise provided herein) to apply such percentages to the salary rates prevailing when this section becomes effective: Provided, That the application of these reductions shall not operate to reduce the rate of compensation below that of the next lower salary rate in the same service, to which a lower percentage of reduction applies or to which no reduction applies: Provided, That in the commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, active and retired officers such percentages shall be applicable to the pay rates (inclusive of money allowances) now fixed by or pursuant to law and in determining the total money payment for the purpose of ascertaining the percentage and amount of reduction of persons occupying public quarters or furnished subsistence, the money value thereof as fixed or as paid, but not so furnished shall be included."

Navy Class Commissioning

(Continued from First Page)

of the smaller classes can be commissioned without exceeding the limit.

This plan seemed to meet with some favor, and the Navy Department was asked to work out estimates of the effect of such a proposal. The illness of Senator Hale, chairman of the committee has delayed further action, but it is believed that some action will be taken within a few days.

Figuring on a basis of the normal yearly attrition rate among line officers and assuming that the experience of past years that about six-sixths of each Naval Academy class are available for commissioning in the line, after staff and Marine Corps appointments have been made and resignations accepted, it is found that separations and graduates seeking commissions in the line only offset the other. This will mean that if all available graduates of succeeding classes are commissioned the actual strength of the line will be in excess of the authorized strength for the next 15 years. Thereafter, available graduates, on the basis of the present number of appointments to the Academy, will not meet the attrition rate and the actual strength will drop below the authorized strength.

If legislation is enacted providing for commissioning only a portion of the graduates of future classes, as suggested to the Senate Committee, it will mean that for a much shorter period the actual strength will exceed the authorized strength and thereafter unless the number of appointments to the Naval Academy is increased there will not be enough graduates each year to

keep the Navy up to the present authorized strength.

On the basis of the proposal to commission two-thirds of each class, there would be commissions available for about 275 or 280 this year, about the same number from the classes of 1933 and 1934, a slightly less number for the class of 1935, a much smaller group in 1936 and thereafter vacancies for practically all available graduates. Beginning with the class of 1938, the number available would not be sufficient to keep the Navy up to authorized strength. This will bring about the inefficient (to say the least) situation, of discharging expensively trained personnel and then a few years later increasing the number to be trained at the Naval Academy in order to maintain strength. And then if a new building program is started, and an officer personnel increase is provided, classes at the Naval Academy will have to be still further enlarged.

If the two-third plan should be enacted details would be probably worked out by the Navy Department. It is likely that of the probable six-sixths desiring commissions in the line, after Marine Corps and staff appointments had been made and all resignations accepted, commissions would be given to four-fifths of the remainder according to class standing.

World War Awards

SENATOR DAVIS has introduced a bill extending by one year the time for awarding medals of honor, distinguished-service crosses, and distinguished-service medals, and so forth, for World War service.

Did You Read

the following important service stories last week:

Army—Complete Schedule of Army School Courses for Fiscal Year 1933 Announced; Appropriations Committee Will Insist on Cut in Officer Strength, Says Representative Byrns; Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments Refuses to Report Out Public Works Bill; Signal Corps to Remodel and Use Fifty Ordnance Department Trucks; Article on Fire Arms Identification by Dr. Wilmer Souder?

Navy-Marine Corps—Navy Department Decides to Establish "Educational Centers" and Varied Correspondence Courses for All Branches of Naval Reserve; List of Candidates Who Passed Regular Mental and Substantiating Examinations for United States Naval Academy; Naval Reserve Inspection Board Schedules Trip to Southern Division; Details of New French Cruisers Described; Senate Naval Committee Considers Bill to Commission Entire 1932 Naval Academy Class?

If not, you did not read the Army and Navy Journal. You can not get this vital information from any other source.

Service Appropriations

(Continued from First Page)

matters discussed are not given out for publication as a rule, in the present instance there seems to have been a sacred oath of silence exacted of members of the Committee.

Indeed, even Republican members of the subcommittees considering the Army and Navy bills and Democratic members of the House not on the Appropriation Committee have been unable to secure even an inkling of the plans of the leaders. One Republican member of the group declared that not only did he know nothing of the plans for the Army bill, but that he could say nothing if he did, as he had so promised Chairman Byrns.

Whether Mr. Byrns has actually exacted such a promise from all persons having anything to do with the bill is not known, but it is certainly evident that there has been some sort of an understanding reached in the matter, for members involved shy from the subject in conversation like a skittish horse from a bridle.

The reason for the unnatural secrecy is not hard to find. Members feel that if certain of the Democratic Representatives had not been so free in talking of their plans for cutting the Army, the War Department bill could have been reported and steam-rolled through the House weeks ago. They feel that if the cuts had been kept under cover until the bill was brought before the House, national defense advocates would not have had sufficient time to muster strength to defeat the proposed reductions. As it happened, their opponents were forewarned and the Army bill has been held in committee for just this reason, that the committee leaders would have been badly licked if they had forced the issue.

As the matter now stands there will be a battle royal when the committee does bring the Army and Navy bills before the House. Not only will patriotic members be fighting in the proposed cuts, but there will be extremists seeking even more drastic reductions than the Appropriations Committee will agree upon.

Representative William P. Holaday (Republican), Illinois, a member of the House appropriations committee, told the Journal yesterday that he will ask that the 1933 budget estimates for National Defense be trimmed \$150,000,000 when the War and Navy supply bills come up for debate in the House.

This suggested reduction is in line with his blanket proposals for curtailing all expenditures \$510,000,000 below budget estimates—evoking a 20 per cent cut, twice as drastic as the McKellar resolution applied by the Senate to the Interior Department and State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor supply bills.

In cutting down Army expenditures, Representative Holaday said he would strike first at Citizens Military Training Camps, next at the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, next at lighter-than-air aviation and last at official personnel.

He compared the War and Navy Departments to a fire department "with nothing much to do unless there is a fire," and attacked compulsory R. O. T. C. training at schools and colleges.

"Far from breeding a spirit of militarism," Representative Holaday said, "the system fosters pacifism by forcing college students against their will to take military training for which they have no aptitude."

Lighter than air activities in Army and Navy would be curtailed, if the Illinois Representative had his way. The Akron, he charged, would be "helpless" if a fleet of fast enemy planes were to sight the huge ship.

The bulk of his recommended Naval savings would come from curtailed construction activities, he said. He scouted prospects of the House passing the Vinson bill, for building the Navy up to treaty limits. Then to support his contentions, he cited the old pacifist arguments for reduction in Army-Navy expenditures.

"The average person would be surprised to learn that out of every \$100 expended by our Government, \$71.88 goes to pay the cost of war, past, present or future," he said. "Twenty-eight and eighty-three one-hundredths per cent of our total cost of government is expended for retirement and interest charges on our war debt. This item is a fixed charge, and cannot be reduced. Twenty-six and seventy one one-hundredths per cent is expended in the payment of pensions, compensation and hospital expenses, and this expenditure cannot be reduced unless our pension laws are repealed and hospital facilities for ex-service men are withdrawn."

"In any attempt to curtail the expenses of our Government we are confronted with the fact that it will be practically impossible to effect any savings in 55.33 per cent of our total expenditure. Sixteen and thirty-five one-hundredths per cent of the total cost is for maintenance of our Army and Navy, and any attempt to affect a saving in this item immediately evokes loud protests from all military organizations."

He said it has been his recent observation that "there are more officers than there is work for them to do."

Of course, there will be members present to point out to the House when Mr. Holaday presents his plan the fallacy of the phrase "cost of past and present war" and that correct label for the interest and pension charges is "cost of unpreparedness," but the outcome of the fight will not be determined at all by persuasive arguments on the floor. It will all depend upon the amount of political pressure exerted back home to influence the leaders in the move.

Public Works Bill

(Continued from First Page)

incorporate some of his ideas in the re-draft of the public works bill.

The proposals that the Chief of Army Engineers be placed in charge of the new administration, or that the Army and Navy Construction heads be made ex-officio administrators, has not yet been written into the bill, he said.

It is Representative Whittington's objective to so write the bill that the War Department's strictly military engineering activities would not be embodied in the proposed administration nor naval engineering of a strictly military character.

Rivers and harbors would of necessity be included in the picture, he declared, however. As ex-officio administrator of public works, the Chief of Army Engineers would have all of the authority necessary to guarantee that their work would not be interfered with, he pointed out.

Admiral Moffett's Trip

REAR ADM. W. A. MOFFETT, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, left the U. S. Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., March 24 by plane for the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., accompanied by his aide, Lt. S. C. Ring, USN, and his two sons, Lt. (j.g.) George H. Moffett, USN, and Ens. W. A. Moffett, jr., USN, both of whom are naval aviators.

At Lakehurst, the party boarded the USS Los Angeles, commanded by Comdr. F. T. Berry, USN, for a routine night training flight.

Ens. W. A. Moffett, jr., at present is on leave of absence from Pensacola, where he has just qualified as a naval aviator. He will join VS Squadron Three aboard the USS Lexington. Lt. (j.g.) George Moffett at present is stationed at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., where he is preparing to represent the U. S. Navy in the boxing events at the Olympics in California.

War Department Publications

THE following new or revised publications are being distributed by the War Department:

Army Regulations

30-1840—Quartermaster Corps, National Cemeteries. This pamphlet supersedes A R30-1840, Dec. 30, 1926, which has been entirely revised.

35-5520—Finance Department. Allotments of Pay. Changes No. One now being distributed.

605-145—Commissioned officers, Transfers, Details and Assignments, Changes No. 2 now being distributed, superseding Changes No. 1 dated Jan. 26, 1931.

740-10—Qualification in Arms. A new Army Regulation embodying material now contained in the Training Regulations series 150.

Training Regulations

435-55—Coast Artillery Corps, Coast Artillery Target Practice, Changes No. 2 now being distributed.

440-40—Air Corps, Aerial Gunnery and Bombing, Changes No. 3 now being distributed.

1170-330—Air Corps, Bomb Racks, General Classification and Description. Changes No. 1 now being distributed.

1395-A—Ordnance Department, Instructions covering the characteristics, purpose, handling, etc., of cleaning and preserving materials, tools and materials for use therewith, and oils, greases, and cutting compounds issued by the Ordnance Department. Changes No. 4 now being distributed.

Circulars

No. 9—Section I, Storage battery record, changes in AR 210-70; Section II, Packing and handling charges for supplies and equipment transferred to other executive departments, changes in AR 30-3000, 30-3010 and 30-3020.

No. 10—Section I, storage battery record, changes in AR 210-70; Section II, Limitation of exemptions, changes in AR 615-5; Section III, Motion picture coupon books, changes in AR 210-390; Section IV, Changes in TR 420-50.

No. 11—Section I, Credit for Reserve Officers' Training Corp Training, Changes in AR 145-10; Section II, Re-issuance of War Department numbered circulars.

No. 12—Renovation and Storage of Overcoats.

Adjutant General's Letters

Exemption under provisions of paragraph 40d, AR 140-5: relates to qualifications in which graduates of the senior units of the ROTC are required to show proficiency in order to obtain a certificate of capacity for promotion to grade of first lieutenant. (Refer to as: AG 210-2 ORC, 2-26-32, Res. G.)

Appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps of Warrant Officers' and enlisted men, National Guard. (Refer to as: 210-1, ORC, 3-15-32, Res.)

Appointments in the Specialist Reserve. (Refer to as: 210-1, ORC, 3-18-32, Res.)

General Orders

I. Award, posthumous, of distinguished-service cross—Ray M. Karls, sergeant, Co. C, 117th Field Signal Bn., 42d Division, AEF, for extraordinary heroism in action near Souain, France, on the night of July 14-15, 1918.

II. Awards of distinguished-service cross—Horace O. Bright, formerly 1st Lieutenant, Co. C, 102d Inf., 26th Division, AEF, for extraordinary heroism in action at Belleau Bois, France, Oct. 27, 1918.

Everett J. Brooks, formerly mechanic, then wagoner, Supply Co., 166th Inf., 42d Division, AEF, for extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 29, 1918.

William Doyle, formerly sergeant, Co. C, 109th Inf., 28th Division, AEF, for extraordinary heroism in action near Apremont, France, Sept. 27, 1918.

Rupert C. Kuhn, formerly first sergeant, then sergeant, Co. D, 105th Machine-Gun Bn., 27th Division, AEF, for extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Ronssoy, France, Sept. 27, 1918.

Ernest F. Kusener, first lieutenant, Inf. Res., USA, then second lieutenant, 301st Bn., Tank Corps, AEF, for extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

Luis Ratchick, formerly corporal, then private, Co. D, 105th Machine Gun Bn., 27th Division, AEF, for extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Ronssoy, France, Sept. 27, 1918.

John W. Smith, formerly private, first class, then private, Co. G, 320th Inf., 80th Division, AEF, for extraordinary heroism in action during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, Sept. 26, 1918.

Martin L. Wheeler, first lieutenant, USA, emergency officer retired, then first lieutenant, Co. M, 109th Inf., 28th

The Journal Salutes

THIS week the Army and Navy Journal salutes:

Rear Adm. Arthur White Dunbar, MC, USN, whose selection for promotion to that rank has been approved by the President; Col. Frank H. Burton, USA, who will soon retire after serving 24 years in the Service of his country;

Brig. Gen. Ralph H. Immell, Adjutant General of the State of Wisconsin, who was reelected president of the Adjutants General Association at their recent meeting in Washington.

Division, AEF, for extraordinary heroism in action near Conde-en-Brie, France, July 14-15, 1918.

III. Award of distinguished-service cross—Maurice Drouhin, captain, French Army, senior liaison officer, attached to 84th Inf. Bg., 42d Division, AEF, for extraordinary heroism and conspicuous courage in action during the capture of Hills 288, 242, and the Cote-de-Chastillon, France, Oct. 14-16, 1918.

IV. Award, posthumous, of distinguished-flying cross—Robert D. Moor, first lieutenant, AC, USA, for heroism while participating in an aerial flight near the Wayne County Airport, Romulus, Mich., Aug. 23, 1931.

V. Awards of soldiers medal—Alan L. Campbell, captain, FA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Bragg, N. C., June 4, 1931.

Loyal M. Haynes, captain, 5th FA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Bragg, N. C., June 4, 1931.

Harry C. Dayton, first lieutenant, 5th FA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Bragg, N. C., June 4, 1931.

Donald Q. Harris, first lieutenant, 5th FA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Bragg, N. C., June 4, 1931.

Hubert Bennett, staff sergeant, Hdqs. and Service Platoon, 29th Engineer Bn., USA, for heroism displayed while in charge of a detachment of the USA Engr. Bn. engaged in relief work in Managua, Nicaragua, following the disastrous earthquake and fire that occurred on March 31, 1931.

Charles E. Bouldin, corporal, Hdqrs. Bn., 8th FA, USA, for heroism near Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, Nov. 18, 1930.

Thomas W. Coderre, private, first class, detached enlisted men's list, USA, for heroism at Ft. Bragg, N. C., June 4, 1931.

Jesse R. Compo, private, Btry. B, 64th CA, USA, for heroism near Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, Nov. 18, 1930.

James H. Freeman, corporal, Batry. A, 5th FA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Bragg, N. C., June 4, 1931.

Hampton T. Hill, private, first class, Btry. A, 5th FA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Bragg, N. C., June 4, 1931.

Leslie B. Hopkins, sergeant, Co. A, 1st Engrs., USA, for heroism while serving as a member of the detachment of the USA Engineer Battalion engaged in relief work in Managua, Nicaragua, following the disastrous earthquake and fire that occurred on March 31, 1931.

Cosby M. Humphries, private, 11th Signal Service Co., SC, USA, for heroism. (Please turn to Page 703)

B. H. Liddell Hart's FOCH THE MAN OF ORLÉANS

This appraisal of the outstanding military figure of the World War, by one of the keenest of living military critics, will cause a revision of the world's estimate of Marshal Foch.

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THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Hundredth Night Show

West Point, N. Y.—In accordance with tradition, on the hundredth night from commencement, members of the Corps of Cadets presented on March 19, the Hundredth Night Show. Taking their theme from the century-old regulation prohibiting cadets from having wives, dogs or mustaches, the Dialectic Society this year presented "The Merry Wives of West Point," a musical comedy in which the regulation was annulled in so far as preventing the first class from getting married.

The plot had to do with the sudden influx of cadets' wives as a result of the annulment of the marriage ban. After hilarious episodes the old rule was invoked again and the wives hurried away from the reservation. After many trials, everything worked out harmoniously in the end, and all the wives and their cadets were united again and remarried in the cadet chapel on graduation day.

There was a matinee performance in the cadet gymnasium and another presentation in the evening. Following the latter there was a first class hop at the West Point Hotel and another hop for members of the second and third classes at Cullum Hall. One of the largest crowds that has ever visited the Academy on "one hundredth night," thronged the reservation during the afternoon and evening.

The cast of "The Merry Wives of West Point" follows:

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Gilch | Gordon P. Larson |
| Ferdinand Files | Norman R. Ford |
| Peek | James Y. Adams |
| Hash | John H. Donoghue |
| Gish | Robert L. Scott |
| Capt. U. Lose | Pennock A. Wollaston |
| Squizzle | D. Gordon McGrew |
| Zilch | William G. Davidson, Jr. |
| B. B. Bilch | Walter A. Downing |
| Pimple | Meade J. Dugas |
| Swish | Albert E. R. Howarth |
| Gertie | Robert G. Finkenauer |
| Patsie | John G. Benner |
| Frumpy | Edward D. Marshall |
| Chumpy | Germain P. Culver |
| Dumpy | Carmon A. Rogers |
| Miss Ripper | John J. Stark |
| Miss Snipper | Seymour E. Madison |
| The C. in C. | Alexander Graham |
| G. 2 | Meade J. Douglas |
| G. 4 | James Y. Adams |
| Mamma | Albert E. R. Howarth |
| Crash | Albert E. R. Howarth |
| Smash | Alexander Graham |
| A. Holy Man | Pennock H. Wollaston |

An officer of the law John S. Donoghue

Donald Hardy, of Philadelphia, and James McCormack, Jr., were the authors of the piece and the lyrics were by Cadets C. M. Sciple, B. Thielen, E. D. Marshall, A. E. R. Howarth, Gordon McGrew and B. L. Paiges. Incidental music was composed by Lieut. Philip Egner, leader of the Military Academy band.

Retire at Ft. Howard

Baltimore—Two veteran soldiers of the 12th Infantry will retire from active service at Ft. Howard, Md., on March 31, 1932, each in the grade of master sergeant. They are: Mr. Sgt. Albert A. Dumars, Headquarters Company, and Mr. Sgt. Mikolas Ramanaukas, Service Company.

A review of troops of the garrison in honor of the retiring master sergeants will be conducted by Col. William W. Taylor, jr., commanding the 12th Infantry

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Air Transport System

THE Middletown, Pa., Air Depot, has inaugurated a "Delivery by Air Service," to serve the three major stations in the Middletown area, viz: Langley, Bolling and Mitchell Fields, with the purposes in view of facilitating the delivery of supplies such as can be handled in a transport plane; creating savings in transportation funds and in time of deliveries; eliminating labor involved in packing and crating of supplies and the materials needed therefor; training personnel in the handling of supplies by transport; increasing the efficiency of pilots in flying fully loaded transports and affording them more cross-country experience and, in general, promoting greater efficiency in the operation of Depot and Station Supply organizations.

A Y1C-14 is used as the transport plane. The dispatching of the transport and the assignment of pilots is under the direction of the Operations Officer. The Depot Supply Officer regulates the quantity and nature of the articles transported and loads and unloads the transport at the Depot.

Each station has detailed a crew to loan and unload the transport. They have already become familiar with the proper methods in handling supplies and engines. While 1200 pounds is the maximum load to be carried on a trip, 1400 pounds may be carried if conditions warrant. In cases where no return load is available at the station a cargo of supplies is carried, a repairable engine is taken aboard. Station Supply Officers have been instructed so to arrange their shipments as to always have a load of supplies or a repairable engine available for the return trip of the transport.

All the stations are very enthusiastic over the success of this transport service and desires its continuance and enlargement. Parcel post and express shipments to the three stations served have been practically ended. An assured weekly delivery almost entirely eliminated emergency requisitions and should obviate the necessity of voluminous quarterly requisitions.

The first month's operation of this air transport system saved an estimated outlay in funds of \$1,101.46.

Maj. J. H. Houghton, Commanding Officer of the Middletown Air Depot, commenting on the operation of the air transport system, states it is entirely practicable for a depot to serve its area by air, providing the proper type of transports are available. He prefers a bigger load-carrying plane, such as a B-2 or a B-3 Bomber to the Y1C Transport, because the latter's carrying capacity is limited and, further, because considerable damage is constantly being done to the interior of the cabin, chiefly in the handling of engines.

Army Transport Sailings

Chateau Thierry—Leave New York May 5, arrive San Juan May 9; leave May 10, arrive Cristobal May 13; leave May 18, arrive San Juan May 21; leave May 21, arrive New York May 25; leave June 10, arrive San Juan June 14; leave June 15, arrive Cristobal June 18; leave June 23, arrive San Juan June 26; leave June 26, arrive New York June 30.

St. Mihiel—Arrive San Francisco March 29; leave April 5, arrive Honolulu April 11; leave May 3, arrive San Francisco May 9; leave May 14, arrive Corinto May 22; leave May 22, arrive Cristobal May 24; leave May 25; arrive New York May 31.

U. S. Grant—Leave Honolulu March 26, arrive San Francisco April 1; leave June 7, arrive Honolulu June 13; leave June 17, arrive San Francisco June 23; leave June 28.

Republic—Arrive San Francisco March 28; leave April 4, arrive Panama April 14; leave April 16, arrive New York April 22; leave April 29, arrive Panama May 6; leave May 7, arrive San Francisco May 17.

81st Division Reunion

A REUNION of the 81st (Wildcat) Division will be held in Washington, D. C., June 12, 13 and 14, in celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial. The headquarters of the general committee in charge are at 2012 Portner Place Northwest, Washington, D. C., with St. Sgt. James E. Cahall in charge as general chairman.

Disallow Reduced Fare

ENGINEER officers of the Army, performing non-military duties in connection with rivers and harbors improvement are not "troops" of the United States within the meaning of provisions for the transportation of "troops" at reduced rates on land grant railroads, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled this week.

Reviewing the case of the Southern Pacific Co. vs. the United States, decided against the railroad in the Court of Claims, the Supreme Court held that reduced transportation rates under applicable land grant laws, appropriation acts and land grant equalization acts need not be allowed to personnel performing "non-military duties" such as activities in connection with rivers and harbors improvement and the California Debris Commission.

The opinion, handed down by Justice Roberts, follows in part:

"* * * The opinion in that case (U. S. v. Union Pacific R. R. Co., 249 U. S. 354) demonstrates that the word "troops" was intentionally used in contradistinction to the words any persons in the Service of the United States, or their equivalent, and holds that the word "troops" had, at the time of the passage of the land grant acts, and ever since has had, an established meaning, namely, "soldiers collectively—a body of soldiers."

Thus the test is whether the person to be transported is one of such a collective body of soldiers. The reduced rate is applicable to a person so described, although he may not be traveling as part of a detachment or moving body of men. Illinois Central R. R. Co. v. United States, 62 C. Cls. 61; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. v. United States 58 C. Cls. 33. In the Union Pacific class it was pointed out that although certain persons were properly characterized as members of the Army and as having official relation thereto, they could not, at the time of their transportation, be classified as part of the troops of the United States, as, for example, a furloughed soldier returning to his station, or retired soldiers en route to their homes after retirement.

The narrow question presented for decision is whether engineer officers cease to be members of the military forces or "troops of the United States" when they are assigned to duty in connection with the improvement of rivers and harbors or the work of the California Debris Commission. * * *

Conceding that engineer officers of the United States Army perform a true military function when engaged in work on the military defenses of the United States, and, when so engaged form a part of the Nation's troops, we are of opinion that their activity in connection with rivers and harbors work and the California Debris Commission is nonmilitary in character, and falls within the same category as that of many other employees and officials of the War Department, the nature of whose service excludes them from classification as part of the "troops of the United States. * * *

Ft. Sill Notes

Ft. Sill, Okla.—For the week ending March 19, the Tactics Department, Maj. R. C. Batson, FA, in charge, and the Gunnery Department of the Field Artillery School ran three all-day joint problems illustrating the use of survey operations in the occupation of a position where no maps are available. It is said by officers of the school that this work is of great importance to the U. S. Army because in case of operations on this continent it will probably have to get along without maps for some time.

Maj. S. L. Irwin, FA, held three RSOP's with the tractor drawn 155mm howitzers. Only a few practical exercises with the 155mm units can be held during the year because of the cost of gas, etc. In commenting on this point, officers of the department pointed out that although this country leads the world in motor development, nevertheless our Army has little practical experience in the handling of motor drawn units because of the pressing demands for economy. Most of the motor equipment available here is obsolete or obsolescent, it is said.

The advanced class is also working by committee on the preparation of problems, each committee having a certain area of the reservation assigned it is well as a specific type of problem. Under the supervision of Maj. J. F. Barnes, FA, each committee is required to draw up a problem suitable for use here at the school.

In addition to the above several short exercises and conferences were given on the Division Artillery in an attack of a zone (Maj. W. F. Maher, FA), the preparation of schedule fires (Capt. G. D. Wahl, FA), and a map maneuver on the Corps Chief of Artillery and his staff (Maj. John Magruder, FA).

Major Magruder also conducted two map maneuvers for the Battery Officers Class, one on the Battalion Staff and the other on the Regimental Staff, in an attack in preparation of the students for practical exercises later.

Lt. Col. Kenzie Edmunds, Cav., discussed cavalry reconnaissance, counter reconnaissance and defensive combat.

St. Sgt. Harrington Retires

Ft. Sill, Okla.—Expressing the high esteem and admiration of the 1st Field Artillery for St. Sgt. Birt Harrington, Colonel Peek, commanding the regiment, announced the sergeant's retirement in General Orders. Sergeant Harrington entered the Service Aug. 20, 1903, and served 26 years, 6 months and 3 days, with credit of 4 years and 1 month double time.

"The Commanding Officer," the order read, "extends to Staff Sergeant Harrington the best wishes of the entire command for happiness and prosperity in the walk of life he is about to enter. His retirement has been earned by long, faithful and dependable service."

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In the Saddle

Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.—In the presence of a good many spectators from Burlington and the Post, the Ft. Ethan Allen Green team defeated the Yellow, 14 to 8, in a fast polo game at the Post Riding Hall Sunday afternoon, March 13, 1932. On the Green team were Maj. Gordon J. F. Heron, No. 1; Kenneth L. Johnson, No. 2, and Lt. Eric H. F. Svenson, jr., back. On the Yellow team were Lt. Charles Dodge, No. 1; Joris Rasbach, No. 2, and Capt. Randolph Russell, back.

Ft. Benning, Ga.—The Ft. Benning spring polo tournament got under way on the afternoon of Sunday, March 13, when the first two games of the series were played at French Field, between the Artillery and the 29th Infantry, and the Students and the "Freebooters."

In the first game the Artillery defeated the 29th Infantry by the score of 6 to 5, the 29th earning three goals with a handicap of two. The Artillery lineup was as follows: No. 1, Bevan; No. 2, Draper; No. 3, Arnold; No. 4, Bartlett (captain). For the 29th Infantry: No. 1, Lieutenant Sweeney; No. 2, Gould; No. 3, Skelton (captain); No. 4, Westlund.

In the second game the "Freebooters" were the victors, defeating the Students, 10 to 6. The "Freebooter" lineup was: No. 1, Lockett; No. 2, Nichols; No. 3, Blue; No. 4, Thompson (captain). For the Students: No. 1, Wilson; No. 2, Allen (captain); No. 3, Matthews; No. 4, Strickler.

Ft. Snelling, Minn.—Ft. Des Moines' indoor polo team played at Ft. Snelling on March 11 and 13. Their first match against the Twin Cities was easily won, 26½ to 7. The civilian team had been defeated on the preceding Sunday by the Ft. Snelling aggregation in a closely contested game, so that a real battle was anticipated. The outcome, however, was unexpected. The Infantry surprised themselves and everyone else by winning, 18½ to 17½. The Cavalry's splendid teamwork was completely upset in the first half by the offensive tactics of their opponents. In the second half Des Moines improved their defense, but it was too late to overcome the lead piled up against them.

Between halves at each game other versions of the sport, mule polo, using brooms, and potato polo, were demonstrated by men of D and H companies of the 3rd Infantry. The regimental band played between chukkers.

At the final meeting with Des Moines a small memento in the form of a silver tray was presented to each member of the visiting team by Mrs. David L. Stone, on behalf of the Ft. Snelling Officers' Club, and a reception and tea dance was held afterward at the Service Club.

In selecting the line-ups for these games Snelling determined to give all of the new members of the polo squad a chance to play during the series. Accordingly, in the first match with the Twin Cities, three players alternated at the No. 1 position, Lieutenants Orin D. Haugen, Floyd E. Dunn, and George F. Conner. In the final game, Capt. Cyril E. Spicer and Lt. John F. R. Seitz alternated, while Lt. James Fish, III, and Capt. Raymond T. Seymour played 2 and 3 in both games. The line-ups for the other teams were:

Ft. Des Moines—No. 1, Lt. William Campbell; No. 2, Lt. William Nutter; No. 3, Capt. Glen Finley; alternate, Maj. Willard Wadelton.

Twin Cities—No. 1, Mr. John K. Egan; No. 2, Mr. William Osborne; No. 3, Mr. Francis D. Butler; alternate, Mr. Merritt Case.

USMA HAS BOXING CHAMP

Syracuse, N. Y.—Cadet Joseph Remus, of Army, was crowned intercollegiate boxing champion in the 175-pound class in the closing match of the ninth annual intercollegiate championships here March 19. Syracuse University, with two victories in three events, won the meet.

Three Army men fought their way to the finals in the championship, but lost decisions in the closing matches. The Army runner-ups were: Charner Powell, 115-pound class; Charles A. Clark, 155-pound class; John Cleveland, 125-pound class.

The Naval Academy, an important factor in the previous championships, did not enter their team this year.

SERVICE SPORT NEWS

PANAMA SMALL ARMS WINNERS
Quarry Heights, C. Z.—Panama Canal Department Orders announce the results of the Department Small Arms Competition held at Ft. Clayton, C. Z., as follows:

Department Rifle Team

Sgt. Curtis L. Ingram, 11th Eng.
Cpl. Theodore Sczesney, 14th Inf.
St. Sgt. Knuth L. Johnson, 11th Engrs.

Sgt. Atwood Currie, 33rd Inf.
Cpl. Oliver T. Fulkerson, 14th Inf.
Cpl. Cayci Carson, 33rd Inf.
Pvt. Albert B. Lentz, 33rd Inf.

Department Pistol Team

1st Sgt. H. S. Allen, 14th Inf.
Cpl. Andrew Bodner, 7th Observation Squadron, AC.

St. Sgt. G. F. Brinkman, 63rd Service Squadron, AC.
Sgt. R. W. Pierce, 14th Inf.
1st Sgt. G. M. Ling, 2nd FA.
Pvt. 1cl, S. L. Sefcovic, 25th Bomb. Squadron, AC.

Winners of Badges

Rifle—Sgt. C. L. Ingram, 11th Engrs.
1st Lt. C. C. Hough, 11th Engrs. Cpl. Theodore Sczesney, 14th Inf. 2nd Lt. R. V. Strauss, 14th Inf. St. Sgt. K. L. Johnson, 11th Engrs. Sgt. Atwood Currie, 33rd Inf. Cpl. O. T. Fulkerson, 14th Inf. Cpl. Cayci Carson, 33rd Inf. Pvt. A. B. Lentz, 33rd Inf.

Pistol—1st Sgt. H. S. Allen, 14th Inf. Cpl. Andrew Bodner, 7th Observation Sq. 1st Lt. L. L. Skinner, 33rd Inf. St. Sgt. G. F. Brinkman, 63rd Service Sq. Sgt. R. W. Pierce, 14th Inf. 1st Sgt. G. M. Ling, 2nd FA. Pvt. 1cl S. L. Sefcovic, 25th Bomb. Sq. Automatic Rifle—Pvt. 1cl A. Q. Sanders, 33rd Inf. Pvt. B. F. Davis, 33rd Inf. Pvt. Frank Warholik, 11th Engrs. Pvt. 1cl John McDonald, 33rd Inf.

FT. SILL WINS

Ft. Sill, Okla.—By taking the second deciding game with a 34-30 score, Ft. Sill basketballers won the championship from the titleholders of Ft. Sam Houston after another overtime battle. Both games played here have been tied when the final gun went off but the Artillerymen have in each game forged to the front for the deciding markers in the extra period.

Butler, the local star scorer, was held to nine points by the visitors, who wore the colors of the 23rd Infantry, but was again high man for the evening, while Flood, for the losers, ran up eight markers. This game ended a most successful season at the local post.

NAVY WINS FINAL TWO

Annapolis, Md.—The Naval Academy completed the Winter sports season March 19 with the fencers defeating Columbia University, 9 to 8, and the gymnasts defeating Dartmouth College, 38 to 16.

Columbia lost out in the fencing match, in the final saber bouts, allowing Navy to capture three out of four in this weapon. The visitors captured five of the nine foil bouts and split even in the epee matches.

At gymnastics Navy won all events except tumbling.

FT. BENNING SPORT NOTES

Ft. Benning, Ga.—The Infantry School baseball team will open the 1932 season at Ft. Benning March 28, meeting Michigan State University. Michigan State will be here for a three-game series.

Pvt. Walker "Cyclone" Smith, Co. C, 29th Infantry, continued his climb toward the light-heavyweight championship with a smashing victory over Russ Rowsey, nationally known light-heavy, at Ft. Benning. Rowsey took an awful beating at the hands of the "Army Bulldog."

HAS PERFECT SCORE

(Reprinted from the Campaign, III, News-Gazette)

St. Sgt. W. F. Klinger, on duty with the Organized Reserves here, is the latest entrant for the hall of fame in sports.

Klinger rolled a perfect game at the Red Apple bowling alleys Friday night. Twelve straight strikes netted him a 300 score.

Like the no-hit game in baseball, the hole in one in golf, a 300 score in bowling represents perfection. It means that 12 times Sergeant Klinger sent the round ball sailing down the maple alleys squarely into the groove to topple all the ten pins.

NAVY SWIMMERS WIN TITLES

Annapolis, Md.—Navy, host to the twenty-sixth annual individual meet of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, March 18 and 19, celebrated the victories of two of her sons in the finals of the meet, Midshipman Dave McCampbell in the fancy dive and Midshipman Ray Thompson in the 100-yard free style.

Thompson, 1931 50-yard champion and record holder, lost his title early, being eliminated in the heats, but came back in the 100 to win a close race from Fobes of Yale for the title. McCampbell gave a splendid exhibition in the diving contest, scoring 88.1 points, ten more than his nearest rival.

Lloyd Mustin, Navy captain, took third place in the 50-yard race, while the Plebe relay team finished second to Brown in the 200-yard freshman event. Members of the Plebe team were Hutchinson, Plichta, Stevens and Hyland.

FT. CROOK ATHLETICS

Ft. Crook, Neb.—A boxing show was staged at Ft. Crook on Tuesday night, March 8, under the direction of 1st Lt. A. A. Horner, 17th Infantry. The card was well arranged and contestants evenly matched so that the fans saw 26 rounds of excellent fighting.

Another fight card is scheduled for Tuesday, April 6, at the post gymnasium.

The Headquarters Company bowling team won the championship in the Organization Bowling League with a record of 45 games won and 9 lost. The Band took second honors but trailed the leaders by two games. The record of all teams in the league is shown below.

The final standing of teams in the Ft. Crook Bowling League was as follows: 1, Headquarters Co.; 2, Band; 3, Co. C; 4, Service Co.; 5, Hospital; 6, Co. D; 7, Co. B; 8, Co. M; 9, Co. A; 10, Quartermaster.

On the Ranges

Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.—The three teams representing the 26th Infantry took first, second and sixth places in the 1st Division Small Bore Rifle competition according to General Orders published by the Divisional Commander on March 16. Four members of the regiment were listed among the first 10 individual high scorers, led by Corp. Charles L. Bailey, Co. I, 26th Infantry, with a score of 378. The exceptionally fine record attained by the local teams may be attributed to intensive daily practice under the supervision of 1st Lt. Daniel H. Hundley, 26th Infantry, who was placed in charge of small bore rifle firing.

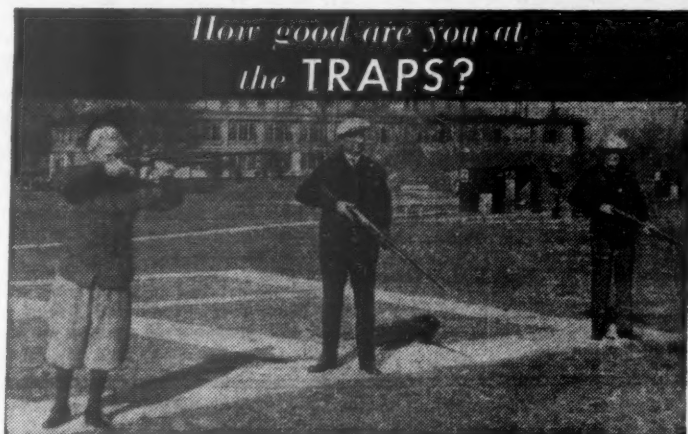
Competing units in the Division in the order of standing are listed below:

1, 3rd Bn. 26th Inf.; 2, 2nd Bn. 26th Inf.; 3, 2nd Bn. 28th Inf.; 4, 1st Bn. 16th Inf.; 5, 1st Bn. 18th Inf.; 6, 1st Bn. 26th Inf.; 7, Det. Cos. 1st Engrs.; 8, 2nd Bn. 16th Inf.; 9, Prov. Bn. 18th Inf.; 10, 1st Bn. 28th Inf.; 11, 3rd Bn. 16th Inf.; 12, 3rd Bn. 18th Inf.; 13, 3rd Bn. 28th Inf.; 14, Pro. Bn. 28th Inf.; 15, 2nd Bn. 18th Inf.

Individual high scores were as follows: Corporal Bailey, 3rd Bn. 26th Inf., 378; Sergeant Oliver, 1st Bn. 16th Inf., 377; Sergeant Nottestad, 3rd Bn. 26th Inf., 375; Corporal Barry, 2nd Bn. 28th Inf., 374; Sergeant Lorette, 1st Engrs., 374; Corporal Jessie, 2nd Bn. 26th Inf., 373; First Lieutenant Linkswiler, 1st Engrs., 372; Sergeant Stinson, 2nd Bn. 26th Inf., 371; First Lieutenant Marsh, Prov. Bn. 18th Inf., 371; Corporal Davidson, 2nd Bn. 16th Inf., 370.

ARMY BEATS M. I. T.

Cambridge, Mass.—Army defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology here in gymnastics, March 19. West Point, with victories by Sibley, Wallace and Baker, outscored the Engineers, 30 to 24.



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THE U. S. NAVY :-: THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Navy PG Work

THE action of the House Naval Committee in requesting the Secretary of the Navy not to establish a branch postgraduate school away from Annapolis, will affect about 40 officers who were to be given PG instruction next year, it was said this week at the Navy Department.

If arrangements could have been made to send some of the officers to the University of California or elsewhere, it had been intended to give instruction to approximately 140 officers in the first year's class. Limited, however, to a maximum of 163 at the Postgraduate School at the Naval Academy, it will not be possible to give instruction to more than 100 first-year students, and about 40 officers will have to be sent to shore duty elsewhere.

These 40 officers will be given instruction of some character, it is stated, by increasing the number sent to the special schools, eg. the torpedo school, the submarine school, optical school, diving school, etc., and by assigning them to navy yards, or training stations for instructional purposes.

In future years, there will be a larger number of officers available for postgraduate instruction than next year, and some arrangement will have to be made for training them. It is considered highly desirable for every naval officer to attend the Postgraduate School, and if world conditions quiet down and the rotation plan is instituted, there will be a larger number available for this training than can be handled.

Ship Standing

STANDING of vessels of the United States Navy in Engineering:

Light cruiser class for the year to Feb. 1, 1932—(1) Houston, (2) Concord, (3) Milwaukee, (4) Omaha, (5) Memphis, (6) Augusta, (7) Detroit, (8) Raleigh, (9) Trenton, (10) Cincinnati.

Patrol vessel class for the year to Jan. 1, 1932—(1) Breese, (2) Sacramento, (3) Eagle 58, (4) Tulsa, (5) Isabel, (6) Montgomery, (7) Asheville, (8) Nokomis, (9) Gamble, (10) Ramsay.

Patrol vessel class for the year to Feb. 1, 1932—(1) Breese, (2) Sacramento, (3) Eagle 58, (4) Tulsa, (5) Isabel, (6) Montgomery, (7) Asheville, (8) Nokomis, (9) Hannibal, (10) Gamble.

Use the Journal's Classified to reach members of the Services.

To Leave Asiatic

FIVE naval officers who have been in command of destroyers of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet which have been at Shanghai and up the Yangtze River during the Sino-Japanese fighting in the Shanghai area, have completed their tours of sea duty and have received orders to duty ashore in the United States.

Comdr. Ernest W. McKee, USN, in command of Destroyer Division 17, has been ordered detached from that duty and assigned as Inspector of Ordnance in charge of the Naval Ammunition Depot, Iona Island, N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. Samuel C. Moore, USN, in command of the USS Truxton, the only destroyer at Shanghai when fighting commenced there, has orders to duty in charge of the Recruiters' Training School, Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. George P. Brewster, USN, in command of the USS Borie, which has been at Shanghai and Nanking during the hostilities, is ordered to duty in charge of the Naval Unit, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.

Lt. Comdr. Paul W. Rutledge, USN, in command of the USS Simpson, which has been station ship at Nanking, is ordered to duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph Hardin Lawson, USN, in command of the USS McCormick, is ordered to duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, Little Rock, Ark.

Astrographic Laboratory

THE Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, will open bids in the near future for a new Astrographic Laboratory for the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. The construction of this building will provide the Observatory with additional modern laboratory facilities, which are urgently needed, and which will be of great assistance in connection with the Observatory's researches in the field of star photography.

The new building will be a two-story structure, 37 feet by 60 feet, and will contain three laboratories, two offices, and a lecture room. Three photographic dark rooms will be provided, with air conditioning, heating and refrigerating equipment for maintaining these rooms at constant temperature Summer and Winter. The building will be of reinforced concrete construction with limestone facing. Architecturally the building promises to be one of the most attractive at the Naval Observatory.

The project has been advertised by the Bureau of Yards and Docks and bids will probably be opened early in April.

"Old Ironsides" Tour

VISITS to two additional ports in Florida have been arranged for the USS Constitution, now en route to Washington, D. C., after a tour of Gulf ports. The famous frigate will visit Port St. Joe from March 30 to April 1, and St. Petersburg from April 7 to April 9, sailing on the latter date for Washington, D. C. The Constitution will arrive at the National's Capital about April 18, and will remain there during the Bicentennial.

The Constitution arrived at Gulfport, Miss., March 24, her fortieth port of call since her cruise started in July, 1931. Department records for 37 ports visited show a total of 1,798,031 visitors have boarded the Constitution.

Wins Palmer Prize

MIDSHIPMAN BRUCE McCANDLESS, 1cl, United States Naval Academy, whose home address is Annapolis, Md., has been declared the winner of the Comdr. James Edward Palmer Prize. This prize consists of a wrist watch, suitably engraved, and is presented each year to the midshipman of the graduating class who is declared the most proficient in practical steam engineering.

This prize will be presented at the Presentation of Awards Dress Parade next June week.

Complete Flight

A FORD transport plane piloted by Capt. Francis P. Mulcahy, USMC, and 1st Lt. Paul A. Putnam, USMC, copilot, arrived at Quantico, March 23, from 2nd Brigade, U. S. Marine Corps, Managua, Nicaragua. Mr. Tech. Sgt. Ira Broch, Radioman and St. Sgt. Ellis J. Johnson were the crew aboard.

The flight, authorized by the Chief of Naval Operations, was for the purpose of delivering the Ford to Quantico for overhaul.

The route followed on the northward journey was via Tea, Honduras; San Julian and Havana, Cuba, and Miami, Fla. The same crew will take over a Fokker transport plane which has recently been overhauled and return to Managua, following the same route used on the northward trip.

Coast Guard Orders

Capt. W. T. Stromberg, assigned to charge of Coast Guard Institute, New London, Conn.

Capt. (E) T. G. Lewton, to assume charge of Coast Guard, San Francisco, Calif., Store, relieving Lt. Comdr. J. Greenspun.

Comdr. W. K. Scammell, assigned duty as chief of staff, Northwestern Division, Seattle, Wash.

Comdr. H. E. Rideout, assigned to command of Pontchartrain, Norfolk, Va.

Comdr. R. L. Lucas, assigned to charge of Coast Guard New York Store, New York.

Lt. Comdr. I. V. Kielhorn, assigned to command of Hunt, New York, N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. E. H. Smith, assigned to command of Tucker, New London, Conn. Upon reporting of Lt. Comdr. J. Greenspun, Commander Smith is detached from Tucker, and assigned to command of George E. Badger.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph Greenspun, assigned to command of Tucker, New London, Conn.

Lt. Comdr. P. K. Perry, assigned as commanding officer, Puget Sound Patrol Area, and Section Base Ten, Pt. Townsend, Wash.

Lt. Comdr. W. G. Bloom, assigned as executive officer, Chelan, Seattle, Wash.

Lt. C. H. Peterson, assigned as executive officer, Seneca, New York, N. Y.

Lt. J. L. Steinmetz, assigned to line duty, Shoshone, San Francisco.

Lt. R. E. Hunter, assigned as official prosecutor, Coast Guard General Court, New York.

Lt. (jg) K. P. Maley, assigned to line duty, Gresham, Mobile, Ala.

Lt. (jg) G. E. Trester, assigned to duty in office of Chief Intelligence Officer, Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Ens. L. T. Jones, assigned to Intelligence (command of CG-131) New York.

Ens. E. E. Fahey, assigned to duty in connection with reconditioning of Unalga, Curtis Bay, Md.

Boatswain (L) Elwood Butler, assigned as Officer in Charge, Bonds Station, Fifth District.

Boatswain (L) J. G. Heaton, assigned as Officer in Charge, Avalon Station, Fifth District.

Ask Power to Seize Vessels

LEGISLATION permitting the seizure of any merchant vessel registered, enrolled or licensed under the laws of the United States during a national emergency or when in the President's opinion a national emergency is imminent was recommended to Congress this week by the Navy Department.

"The plans for national defense that have been prepared in the Navy Department require for use of the Navy about 1,000 sea-going merchant vessels," Secretary Adams said in a letter to the House.

"In order to carry out these plans," he explained, "it will be absolutely essential that a certain number of these vessels arrive at designated bases on the date the President proclaims the existence of a national emergency, and that a certain number arrive at other designated bases within given times after this presidential proclamation. The vessels needed are arranged in 44 conversion types of classifications to meet the Navy's immediate needs."

He said that of vessels in reserve under the supervision of the Shipping Board, 60 are in first reserve and could probably be made ready for service within from one to three weeks; 99 are in second reserve, and could be made ready within from two to six weeks and 75 more in "surplus," now ready for scrapping, could, if need arose, be made ready in from three to eight weeks. At present steps are being taken to transfer 50 of the vessels now in the second reserve to surplus.

As a certain number of vessels must arrive at points designated at a date on which a national emergency is proclaimed by the President, he said, it is evident that such vessels must be taken over by the Navy a sufficient time in advance to permit their arrival according to plans and that the Navy must have a larger field to choose from in order to get the type of ships essential for its use.

Commended for Rescue

LETTERS of commendation for "commendable conduct in assisting in the rescue of four people from drowning" in an accident aboard the USS Richmond, light cruiser, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on Oct. 27, 1931, have been forwarded by the Secretary of the Navy to Marshal G. Couch, electrician's mate 3rd cl.; Peter Boondry, seaman 1st cl.; Robert W. Harvey, seaman 2nd cl., and Franklin V. Perkins, seaman 2nd cl.

The accident on board the Richmond occurred while the ship was receiving visitors on Navy Day, 1931. The forward brow from the ship to the shore cracked and the brow sagged about the middle point, carrying away the after handrail, thereby causing two children, an elderly lady and a man to fall into the river. The men commended by the Secretary, with others attached to the cruiser, immediately jumped into the water and effected the rescue.

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March 23rd to 29th
March 30th to April 2nd
April 3rd to April 7th
April 8th to April 11th
April 12th to April 14th
April 16th to April 26th
April 28th to May 3rd
May 5th to May 8th
May 9th to May 11th
May 12th to May 17th
May 18th to May 22nd
May 23rd to June 6th
June 7th to June 10th

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New Communication Projects

A NUMBER of important communication projects developed by the Signal Corps are now undergoing service test by various using arms with a view toward adoption.

Under revised Army Regulations the Service tests are performed by the boards of the prospective using arms to ascertain whether or not: (a) The equipment is designed and submitted for service test fulfills the requirements of its military characteristics as set up before development is begun; (b) recommendations of the board, as modified by comments of the chiefs of the respective using arms, require changes in the design; and (c) the equipment is satisfactory to the using arms.

Among the most interesting of the new developments are the new tank radio sets, types SCR-189 and SCR-190, the latter being a receiver only. They are now undergoing service tests by tactical organizations at Ft. George G. Meade, Md., and in the near future additional models will be sent to the Infantry Board for test by tank organizations at Ft. Benning, Ga. Preliminary reports indicate that this set will prove satisfactory for the purpose for which it was designed, i. e., a short-range telephone set for use as a command set in tank platoons and companies.

Two distinct types of aircraft command sets are now being service tested with a view to permitting the Air Corps to decide which of the two types will be most satisfactory as a command set in pursuit aircraft. These are high-frequency sets, each using a small fixed antenna and so designed to avoid, as far as possible, any change in frequency settings due to radical changes in temperature caused by the operation of the plane at greatly differing altitudes.

Another project undergoing service tests is a telegraph set, the present nomenclature of which is type TG-5-T1. This is an open-circuit field telegraph instrument designed for operation on field lines—either metallic, grounded single wire, or simplex circuits. The development of this set is the result of an effort to provide a suitable replacement for the telegraph set, type EE-76. The buzzer, however, differs from the EE-76 in that the repeating coil forms an integral part of the EE-76 set is omitted in the new set. The new set operates on the open-circuit principle and an audible signal is obtained by the use of a microphone howler and head receivers rather than with a Morse sounder, with which the old set is equipped. This feature permits the use of radio operators in lieu of Morse telegraph operators, which is considered highly desirable. The dimensions of the TG-5-T1 are 3 1/2 by 4 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches and its weight, including its power supply (dry batteries), is approximately 5 pounds. Preliminary reports of the service tests indicate that the telegraph set type TG-5-T1 not only is a great improvement over the telegraph set, type EE-76, but that it has characteristics which suggest its possibility as a replacement for the buzzer-phone type EE-1-A and the service buzzer, type EE-63.

A message-center carrying case has been developed as a result of an effort to provide a case suitable for carrying all of the equipment and supplies necessary for the operation of message centers in a regiment or smaller unit. It is made of waterproof canvas and is provided with a strap for carrying the case over the shoulder. It contains a compartment for carrying a folded map which has a "window" so that the map can be studied without removing it from the compartment. The case also contains a clip board for use in writing messages, and pockets are provided for holding messages, pencils, a cipher device, type M-94 and other miscellaneous material.

A sectional wire pike has been designed to permit the packing of a pike on a pack animal and to solve other transportation difficulties. The present wire pike, type MC-1, is too long to pack, and a sectional joint has been inserted, making it much easier to transport. The sectional joint includes a locking device designed by the Signal Corps laboratories at Ft. Monmouth which is novel and appears to be entirely practicable.

War Department Publications

(Continued from Page 699)

ism on Miraflores Lake, Canal Zone, on the afternoon of May 9, 1931.

Arnold A. Hunter, private, first class, Btry. A, 5th FA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Bragg, N. C., June 4, 1931.

Coy S. Jackson, sergeant, Headquarters Service Platoon, 29th Engr. Bn., USA, for heroism while serving as a member of the detachment of the USA Engr. Bn. engaged in relief work in Managua, Nicaragua, following the disastrous earthquake and fire that occurred on March 31, 1931.

William G. Knapp, corporal, then private, first class, Headquarters and Service Platoon, 29th Engr. Bn., USA, for heroism while serving as a member of the USA Engr. Bn. engaged in relief work in Managua, Nicaragua, following the disastrous earthquake and fire that occurred on March 31, 1931.

Lawrence L. Mackey, sergeant, Btry. A, 5th FA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Bragg, N. C., June 4, 1931.

Thomas Mauchline, private, 66th Service Squadron, AC, USA, for heroism on the night of June 13, 1931, in the Barrio of San Roque, Pasay, Philippine Islands.

Richard Merritt, staff sergeant, Hdqrs. Bn., 4th CA, USA, for heroism displayed by endangering his life in rescuing an unidentified Panamanian boy from drowning on the mud flats of Panama Bay off the shore of Ft. Amador, Canal Zone, Oct. 6, 1931.

James W. Palmer, private, Btry. A, 12th CA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Monroe, Va., April 4, 1931.

Mills G. Porter, private, Btry. A, 5th FA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Bragg, N. C., June 4, 1931.

Frank R. Romps, corporal, Btry. A, 12th CA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Monroe, Va., April 4, 1931.

Chelsie G. Ross, corporal Btry. A, 5th FA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Bragg, N. C., June 4, 1931.

Ralph P. Runyon, sergeant, Battery A, 5th FA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Bragg, N. C., June 4, 1931.

James F. Schnur, staff sergeant, Hq. Btry, 4th CA, USA, for heroism displayed by endangering his life in rescuing an unidentified Panamanian boy from drowning on the mud flats of Panama Bay off the shore of Ft. Amador, C. Z., Oct. 6, 1931.

Noah L. Sprouse, private, Btry. A, 5th FA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Bragg, N. C., June 4, 1931.

Alex Stewart, corporal, Btry. A, 5th FA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Bragg, N. C., June 4, 1931.

Gilbert Sullivan, private, Btry. A, 5th FA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Bragg, N. C., June 4, 1931.

Lawrence F. Tayer, private, Btry. A, 5th FA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Bragg, N. C., June 4, 1931.

George E. Topper, staff sergeant, Hq. Btry, 4th CA, USA, for heroism displayed by endangering his life in rescuing an unidentified Panamanian boy from drowning on the mud flats of Panama Bay off the shore of Ft. Amador, C. Z., Oct. 6, 1931.

Golden W. Tullos, sergeant, Btry. A, 5th FA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Bragg, N. C., June 4, 1931.

Edward J. Woodfire, private, first class, Btry. A, 12th CA, USA, for heroism at Ft. Monroe, Va., April 4, 1931.

VI Awards of oak-leaf cluster—Daniel I. Sultan, lieutenant colonel of Engrs., USA, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services, while serving as commanding officer of United States Army troops in Nicaragua;

Henry K. Cassidy, formerly captain, then second lieutenant, Co. D, 165th Inf., 42d Div., AEF, for extraordinary heroism in action near Ancerville, France, May 4-5, 1918.

VII Citations, posthumous, for gallantry in action—Charles H. Miller, private, Co. E, 168th Inf., 42d Div., AEF, for gallantry in action near Bandonville, France, May 20, 1918;

Charles H. Miller, private, Co. E, 168th Inf., 42d Div., AEF, for gallantry in action at Sergy, France, July 28, 1918;

Henry Bischoff, sergeant, Co. G, 34th Inf., U. S. Volunteers, for gallantry in action against insurgent forces at Batac, Province of Ilocos Norte, Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, April 16, 1900;

John M. Currie, first lieutenant, Co. M, 168th Inf., 42d Div., AEF, for gallantry in action near Flirey, France, Sept. 12, 1918;

Richard J. Dennis, sergeant, Battery C, 103d FA, 26th Division, AEF, 26th Div., AEF, for gallantry in action

north of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 19-23, 1918;

Pierce H. Flowers, corporal, Co. E, 16th Inf., 42d Div., AEF, for gallantry in action at Sergy, France, July 28, 1918;

William S. Hughes, corporal, Machine Gun Co., 167th Inf., 42d Div., AEF, for gallantry in action near Suippes, France, July 15, 1918;

William E. J. Maloney, private, Co. G, 168th Inf., 42d Div., AEF, for gallantry in action near Sergy, France, July 28, 1918;

Leroy J. Sotan, sergeant Co. I, 314th Inf., 79th Div., AEF, for gallantry in action near Montfaucon, France, Sept. 27, 1918.

VIII Corrected citations for gallantry in action—citation corrected to read as follows:

Jessie M. Bradley, jr., formerly sergeant, Co. C, 115th Inf., 29th Div., AEF, for gallantry in action at Bois-de-Consenvoye, Verdun Sector, France, Oct. 19, 1918, in bringing up food under severe enemy bombardment;

Charles A. Bechtold, formerly private, first class, Sanitary Detachment, 115th Inf., 29th Div., AEF, for gallantry in action during the operations on the hilly and wooded slopes east of Sivry, France, Oct. 8-28, 1918, in giving first aid to the wounded under heavy shell fire;

Frank Gore, formerly cook, Co. C, 115th Inf., 29th Div., AEF, for gallantry in action at Bois-de-Consenvoye, Verdun Sector, France, Oct. 19, 1918, in cooking and carrying food up to the men in the lines.

IX Citations for gallantry in action—Henry J. Stewart, formerly captain, then first lieutenant, 43d Inf., United States Volunteers, for gallantry in action against insurgent forces at Gandara, Samar, P. I., March 27, 1900;

Herman Miller, formerly private, Co. G, 34th Inf., United States Volunteers, for gallantry in action against insurgent forces at Batac, Province of Ilocos Norte, Island of Luzon, P. I., April 16, 1900;

John F. Murphy, formerly second lieutenant, then sergeant, Co. G, 34th Inf., United States Volunteers, for gallantry in action against insurgent forces at San Quintin Pass, Tangadin

Mountain, Island of Luzon, P. I., Dec. 4, 1899;

Frank Rettch, formerly corporal, Co. I, 26th Inf., United States Volunteers, for gallantry in action against insurgent forces near Tubungan, Province of Iloilo, Island of Panay, P. I., Oct. 15, 1900;

Zaccheus A. Ruckman, formerly corporal, Co. G, 34th Inf., United States Volunteers, for gallantry in action against insurgent forces at Batac, Province of Ilocos Norte, Island of Luzon, P. I., April 16, 1900;

Frank T. Smiley, formerly sergeant, Co. D, 18th Engrs. (Railway), AEF, then private, Co. G, 34th Inf., United States Volunteers, for gallantry in action against insurgent forces at Batac, Province of Ilocos Norte, Island of Luzon, P. I., April 16, 1900.

Isaiah Van Curen, formerly corporal, then private, Co. G, 34th Inf., United States Volunteers, for gallantry in action against insurgent forces at Batac, Province of Ilocos Norte, Island of Luzon, P. I., April 16, 1900;

Max Zastrow, formerly private, Co. H, 36th Inf., United States Volunteers, for gallantry in action against insurgent forces near Porac, Province of Pampanga, Island of Luzon, P. I., Oct. 17, 1899;

Joseph W. Sutphen, lieutenant colonel, Inf.-Res., USA, then major, 362d Inf., 91st Div., AEF, for gallantry in action in front of Hill 288, in the Bois-de-Romagne, France, Oct. 11, 1918;

Edwin E. Hollenback, lieutenant colonel, Spec.-Res., USA, then major brigade adjutant, 71st Inf. Brig., 36th Div., AEF, for gallantry in action near Somme-Py, France, Oct. 6, 1918;

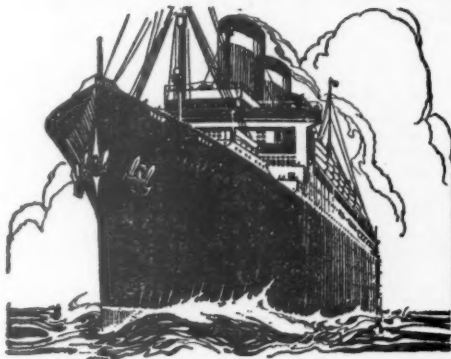
David P. Belcher, formerly first lieutenant, MC, attached to 371st Inf., 93d Div., AEF, for gallantry in action during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, Sept. 28-30, 1918;

George R. Carpentier, formerly first lieutenant, chaplain, 117th Sanitary Train, 42d Div., AEF, for gallantry in action near Chateau-Thierry, France, July 26, 1918;

Oscar Crenshaw, formerly first lieutenant, 167th Inf., 42d Div., AEF, for gallantry in action at Hill 212, north

(Please turn to Page 717)

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Published Every Saturday by the

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JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN, President and Publisher
LEROY WHITMAN, Editor

1701 Connecticut Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Subscription Rates: \$4 a year to Service members and their families. \$6 a year to civilians and organizations. Subscriptions payable in advance. Domestic postage prepaid. Postage to Canada and all other countries, \$1 additional.

Advertising rates, mechanical requirements, etc., on request to Director of Advertising, 1701 Connecticut Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C. Phone Potomac 4477. Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, *The Army and Navy Journal* will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.—

From Vol. I, No. 1, of *The Army and Navy Journal*, published August 29, 1863.

SAURDAY, MAR. 26, 1932

"So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained Navy is the best guaranty against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

FURTHER PENALIZATION of the Armed Services in the matter of pay is threatened by Congress. The country is aware of the fact that while all civil branches of the Government prior to the depression received large increases in salaries, the advances granted to the Army and Navy and Marine Corps were negligible. Now it is planned to apply a percentage cut to all employees, the effect of which will be to assure the retention by civilians of a substantial part of the increase they receive and at the same time to reduce Service pay below that fixed by the law enacted in 1908. In other words, not only will the unfair treatment suffered by the Services in times of rising prices be perpetuated, but a further injustice will be imposed. The reduction in living costs has helped the Army and the Navy and given them a better opportunity to meet their expenses; but the schedules of pay continue inadequate and bear heavily especially upon the younger officers. It is to be hoped Congress will consider what has happened in the past as well as what is happening at present, and will at least exclude the Services from a pay cut. Any other policy would be inimical to the interests of the country.

THERE IS ANOTHER ASPECT of the Congressional attitude which is causing serious concern to the millions of voters throughout the country who believe in adequate National Defense. The Senate has adopted the policy of cutting appropriations by 10 per cent below those authorized by the House of Representatives. It is to be assumed that that body intends to apply the same policy to the Army and Navy Appropriation bills. We urge the Senate, as well as the House Appropriations Committee, to consider that President Hoover squeezed every unnecessary dollar out of the Army and Navy estimates, and the budget, as finally approved, presented the irreducible minimums for the maintenance, not of adequate National Defense but of the skeleton upon which that defense could be built. The Collins and Ayres sub-committees in charge of the Service bills have been holding joint meetings, and have been seeking to eliminate duplications as well as to agree upon cuts in like items. The Army bill is ready. The Navy bill shortly will be ready. These two measures are to be brought in one after the other, so that the House will get the entire picture of defense. There is no objection, of course, to such a policy, but what is objected to is that the bills are to be brought in just before adjournment, when members are anxious to get back home to attend to their political fences, and that consideration which the importance of the subject demands cannot be given. It is apprehended the Service Appropriation bills will be cut in the House and if the Senate reduces by 10 per cent the amounts authorized by the Lower Chamber, National Defense will suffer to an extent that will make it unable properly to protect the Nation and the Nation's interests. Now is the time for all defense advocates to tell their Senators and members that this vital need of the country shall not be made a victim of football politics.

THE MOVEMENT TO REDUCE the commissioned personnel of the Army is by no means dead. There is talk at the Capitol of eliminating 500 officers instead of the thousand originally planned. Our inquiry establishes, however, that the leaders still favor the Collins proposal to incorporate a provision in the House bill to retire two thousand, this provision to be rejected by the Senate, and in the Conference, which finally will draft the Act, to agree upon a drop of 1,000. Fortunately, the sentiment of the House is against any such action. A revolt against control of the House by Speaker Garner was successfully staged on the sales tax. This was a blow to the organization, and weakens its prestige and ability to push through the Chamber other features of its program. There is reason to believe the same spirit of revolt will manifest itself when consideration is being given to the proposal to reduce the number of officers. In this case, the House will go on record in favor of the present commissioned strength. Should it do so, members who are candidates for re-election will escape the disapproval of voters who, in view of the Far Eastern situation, are greatly concerned that a sufficient force of trained officers be on hand to guide and develop National Defense. So far as the Navy commissioned personnel is concerned, the understanding is that it will not be disturbed. The plan to cut it received practically no support, and was abandoned.

EVERY NATION IN THE WORLD keeps a strangle hold upon its communications. All, including the United States, go so far by law to exclude aliens from holding positions as administrators or directors in companies of this class. The importance of such a policy is apparent, for should war break out an alien officer would be able to furnish to his own country, should it be involved, or an enemy state, information relating to patents, plans, etc., which would be of inestimable hostile value. In view of these plain facts, it is astounding that the Senate Commerce Committee should report favorably a bill authorizing 20 per cent alien representation upon American companies. This is in the interest of a foreign corporation, which is the competitor of the Radio Corporation of America. When it is recalled that the Radio Corporation was organized largely at the instance of President Wilson because of his realization of the necessity of American control of the American communications field, when Congress passed a law forbidding alien representation upon any American communications company, it becomes a matter of serious concern for a proposal, such as the Commerce Committee has reported, to be urged upon the Senate and House as worthy of passage. The Senate, as well as the House, should not be led astray by hostility to an alleged monopoly to destroy a policy of first importance to American interest and American defense.

Service Humor

Soup's On

M. A. A.—Keep away from that table, you fellows.
Hungry T. M.—Why can't we eat?
The chow is here.
M. A. A.—Because it isn't cold yet.
—The Gob Order.

Or Shoes

Instructor "Whose feet are those sticking out in the front ranks?"
Co. P. O.: "That's Smith in the rear rank, sir."
—Newport Recruit.

Perjury Padlocked

"Does your husband always lie to you?"
"No, some nights I'm too tired to ask questions."
—Jester.

Practicing the Squeeze

O. D. to Sentry: "What would you do if someone crept up on you and wrapped their arms about you so tightly that you could not use your rifle?"
Private: "I'd say, 'Let go, honey.'"
—The Quadrangle.

Another Bright Saying

Caller: "Why do you look at me so intently, little man?"
Bobby: "I was looking to see if you were black."
Caller: "Black! Why should you think I was black?"
Bobby: "'Cause I heard Pa say you were awful niggardly."

Too True

While some progress has been made, it is still true that war is better at abolishing nations than nations are at abolishing war.
—Tampa Times.

By Proxy

Stenog: "Your little daughter wants to kiss you over the phone."
Busy Manager: "Take the message. I'll get it from you later."
—The Chart.

Wrong Stall

Dentist (to absent-minded patient): "Do you want gas?"
Patient: "Yes, and check the oil please."
—185th Inf. Bull's Eye.

He'll Call Later

Lady (to tramp who has asked for clothes): "You can have these trousers. They only want a little mending."
Tramp (graciously) — "That's all right, lady. I shall be back this way in a week's time. Could you have 'em done by then?"
—The Humorist.

Following Instructions

Teacher: "What's on the outside of a tree?"
Small Boy: "I-I-I don't know."
Teacher: "Bark, boy, bark."
Small Boy (surprised but obedient): "Bow-wow."
—The Newport Recruit.

Politics

"How did your audience receive it when you told them that you had never purchased a vote?"
"Some of them cheered, but most of them seemed to lose all interest."
—Ft. Snelling Bulletin.

Careful

Aunt Prudence—"Keep away from the loud speaker, Mary. The announcer sounds as if he had a bad cold."

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given as soon as possible after receipt, either in this column or by mail. Questions relative to living conditions at Army posts or Navy shore stations will be answered in detail by letter.

W.A.S.—Transfers are being made of qualified applicants from the General Intelligence Reserve Department to the Judge Advocate Reserve Department. The Adjutant General's Office of the War Department informs us that you should apply to your Corps Area Commander for transfer.

A.T.E.—In order to become a member of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the United States of America, a person must have been awarded either the Congressional Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Cross. Holders of the "Croix de Guerre" and other medals are not eligible. This organization was founded in 1890.

C. R. There is no school for finger printing instruction maintained by the U. S. Government. The Department of Justice, however, selects persons of the Civil Service Commission's rosters and gives them training in finger print work. The persons so trained have passed civil service examinations for these positions but do not necessarily have to have had previous experience in finger print work.

L. A. L. According to the office of the Quartermaster General, War Department, you are at present No. 2 on the list for promotion to the grade of technical sergeant Quartermaster Corps.

T. E. According to the Adjutant General's office, War Department, men inducted into the Army during the World War by means of draft did not take the oath of office as is required of enlisted men entering the Service today.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

The 5th U. S. Inf., Col. Harry E. Knight, commanding, which has been on duty at Coblenz, Germany, sailed from Antwerp for Portland, Me., for duty.

20 Years Ago

Sentor Cullom has introduced a resolution to permit Capt. John W. Gullick, CAC, USA, to accept from the Government of Chili the position of instructor of the Coast Artillery of the Chilean Army.

30 Years Ago

Lt. H. C. Williams, Art. Corps, with a detachment of artillerymen, joined Mar. 17 for duty at Ft. Wood, Bedloe's Island.

40 Years Ago

Lt. Ernest L. Hinds, 2nd U. S. Artillery, lately of Ft. Preble, Me., is due at Ft. Riley, Kan., in a few days.

60 Years Ago

The Naval Committee of the Senate has appointed a subcommittee to consider the subject of creating shipyards for the construction of ironclads.

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Nomination of General Officers—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on March 25 voted to report out favorably the nomination of Col. Louis M. Nuttman to be a brigadier general on May 1. This makes the fifth out of the nine nominations sent to the Senate in January to receive favorable consideration. It will be recalled that when the nominations were originally sent up the Senate confirmed them en bloc, and then the following day withdrew the confirmation on the grounds that they took effect too far in the future to receive immediate confirmation.

The result was that only the nominations of Brig. Gen. Julian R. Lindsey (effective Jan. 1, 1932); Brig. Gen. Perry L. Miles (effective Feb. 1, 1932), and Brig. Gen. Oscar Westover (assistant chief of Air Corps, effective Dec. 22, 1931) were immediately confirmed. A few weeks ago the nomination of Col. Frederick W. Coleman to be chief of finance with rank of major general from April 23, 1932, was confirmed.

Of the four remaining to be confirmed it is probable that consideration will be given early in May to the nominations of Brig. Gen. Edgar T. Collins to be a major general, and Col. Harry Burgess to be a brigadier general, both effective June 1, 1932. Under the present program the nomination of Col. Robert S. Abernethy to be a brigadier general on Oct. 1, 1932, and that of Col. Alfred T. Smith to be a brigadier general on Jan. 1, 1933, will be permitted to lay over in the committee until within about a month of their effective dates.

The Navy and the Merchant Marine—Congress should adopt without hesitation the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy placing vessels of the Merchant Marine at the disposal of the Navy in time of national emergency. Modern war compels swift action. Delay constitutes a serious handicap, especially to the Navy, which must proceed instantly upon its mission to find and engage an Enemy's fleet. There are ships of the merchant marine which could be used as transports, colliers, repair ships and the like, and as adjuncts would add greatly to the strength of our sea force. If the authority desired by the Secretary be withheld, the Navy in case of war would suffer handicap, and it might be necessary to put off an operation until the tenders which the merchant ships would form, were available. There is every reason why the law requested by the Secretary should be enacted, and no real reason for non-action.

Citizenship and Its Obligations—The preamble of the Constitution of the United States imposes upon the people the duty of making provision for the National Defense. The Supreme Court so recognized in refusing citizenship to a man and woman who refused to subscribe to that part of the naturalization oath requiring them to bear arms. Having failed to obtain a favorable ruling from the Supreme Court, the pacifists now are pressing a bill in the Senate which will permit naturalization without the obligation to defend the country. How well they have organized is shown by the appearance before the Committee of a Protestant Bishop, a Catholic Priest, a Quaker and Jewish Rabbi. As their principal spokesman, there came forward this week, John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain and defeated Democratic candidate for the Presidency. In spite of this array, we suggest that the witnesses by no means represent all the members of their faiths. There is a strong sentiment throughout the country that in time of war military service must be performed except in the case of conscientious objectors. And those objectors must be born within our body politic, not introduced into it.

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JOURNAL

Vol. LXIX—NO. 27 Washington, D. C., Saturday, Mar. 5, 1932 20 Cents Per Copy

\$15,000,000 Housing For Army Is Sought Commissioning Navy Class Voted in House Modification of Pay 'Freezing' Foreseen Duties for Army Engineers Discussed

REPRESENTATIVE W. Frank James, of Michigan, ranking minority member of the House Military Committee, this week introduced his \$15,000,000 bill for the carrying on of Army construction.

The bill, the result of careful study and many visits to the posts involved, would authorize a total of approximately \$15,000,000 providing housing for the following: 245 officers, 887 non-commissioned officers, 3,675 enlisted men, 312 patients in hospitals, and 78 nurses.

Construction under the present housing program with the passage of act March 12, Congress has authorized a \$72,488,289 for housing construction which would provide housing for 496 officers, 1,000 non-commissioned officers, 28,640 enlisted men, 1,078 patients in hospitals, and 345 nurses.

Following is a summary of the authorizations contained in Mr. James' new bill. Following the tabulation of the amounts authorized by the bill is a short statement of whatever additional construction would still be needed at the post

LEGISLATION to permit the commissioning of Navy Academy class of 1932 and the line temporary authorized officers' grade the

INDICATION that final Congressional action in the matter of ban on pay in may be to limit to salary per

SUGGESTIONS that all public construction activities be turned over to the War Department was made by Representative Frederick W. Dalling (Rep.), Massachusetts, hearings Thursday the House Ex-

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be the grant until 1937, when, it was tentation, it was that the legislation only a temporary expedient, making it necessary that the total number of line officers be reduced by that time to number authorized by law. It was also

Representative Dalling pointed out that all public construction in the District of Columbia is under Army engineers and an Army officer is in charge of District parks. Chairman John J. Cochran (Dem.), Missouri, suggested the possibility of placing functions of the Bureau of Public Roads, now under the Department of Agriculture, under the Army Engineer Corps. He said it would furnish excellent training in line with the duties they might be called on to perform in time of war.

British Budget Cuts and the Officers' Burden—Considerable consternation is being expressed in British National Defense circles over the estimates for the Army, Navy and Air Force, issued the first part of this month, which show a saving over 1931 of 5,270,700 pounds, or about \$19,268,729 at the current rate of exchange.

The *Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette* (London) commenting on the reduced estimates says that "The fighting services have 'done their bit.' They must be allowed more latitude for expenditure in 1933. This is the national aspect of the question and, as such, has received considerable publicity in the daily press."

In this connection it is interesting to note that while the British estimates show a savings of \$19,268,729, the budget estimates for the purely military and naval activities of the United States Government show a reduction of \$51,125,561 under current appropriations and determined efforts are being made by leaders in the House of Representatives to make even further inroads into the funds for National security.

The British service paper calls attention to the great sacrifices which are being made by the officers, as individuals, in all three services. "They are," the editor says, "shouldering burdens which cannot be borne indefinitely. Compared with the man in the street the officer suffers doubly."

"There is a general impression among civilians," the British paper points out, "that the officer is not only well paid, but comes from a wealthy class as well. It is time that this utterly wrong idea was removed. The officer, to whichever Service he belongs, is, in the nature of things, submitted to a heavy recurring expenditure which his civilian counterpart does not have to face. He is continually on the move, and moving, particularly in the case of the married man, is an expensive matter. Frequently the officer has to move unexpectedly and at short notice, so that it is rarely possible for him to make the most economical arrangements or to benefit by any favorable fluctuations in prices—both of these factors can be made use of by the civilian to his advantage. Furthermore, when the officer does move he is usually severely limited in his choice of locality. He frequently finds himself living perforce in one of the big Military or Naval centers where it is often difficult to find accommodation and where living is sometimes expensive."

"The officer is expected to maintain a certain social standard. He has to entertain, more or less extensively, both privately and officially through his mess. Throughout his service he is faced with a not inconsiderable annual total of compulsory subscriptions. He has to equip and maintain himself with two outfits—uniform and plain clothes—and because he must always be correctly and well turned out he is compelled to obtain these from first class tradesmen and, quite naturally, has to pay top prices for them."

"The effect of all these calls on his purse makes it impossible for him to maintain himself adequately on his pay and allowances. If he is to live in reasonable comfort he must have a private income allowance. That this should be the case it wrong and cannot be defended on any grounds."

"It is of the first importance that the profession of arms should be sufficiently attractive financially to ensure that the Services obtain their due proportion of the best brains available. That the Services do not possess this attraction is evidenced by the fact that they are each losing annually, to civil occupations, many of their best and most promising officers. These men, fully qualified in every way for their profession, with a store of valuable experience behind them, at the very time when their gifts and attainments are about to produce the maximum dividend for their respective Services are being forced by inexorable economic pressure to leave the Service and enter civil life. The need for educating their children and for providing for their old age has become imperative."

Army Reserve Personnel Policies—The Adjutant General of the Army, in a letter now being distributed to Corps Area and Department Commanders, says that the Department does not desire that commanders initiate action with a view to securing applications for appointment in the Specialist Section of the Reserve Corps. However, should any applications be received, the letter states, it is desired that they be forwarded to the Adjutant General with the necessary information as to qualifications.

Prior letters regarding appointments in the Specialist Reserve are all rescinded with the exception of the one dated Dec. 15, 1931, which outlines the requirements to be met by applicants for appointment in the Specialist Reserve.

Another letter now being distributed says that in view of the provisions of Section III, AR 140-10, Dec. 3, 1931, regarding appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps of Warrant Officers and Enlisted Men of the National Guard, it is desired that appointments based on Certificates of Capacity issued under AR 140-10, dated April 23, 1928, be completed as soon as practicable. In this connection, it is suggested that Corps Area Commanders, in cooperation with the appropriate State authorities, endeavor to have forwarded to this office at an early date applications of this class on which favorable recommendation is contemplated.

Regarding the subjects in which graduates of the senior units of the ROTC are required to show proficiency in order to obtain a certificate of capacity for promotion to the grade of first lieutenant, another letter is now being sent to all Corps Area Commanders and all Chiefs of Arms and Services. A letter distributed in December listed the military qualifications in which such candidates for promotion must show proficiency.

"It is realized," says the letter, "that some of these subjects may have been covered to a limited extent in the existing ROTC courses. However, it is not considered that they have been covered sufficiently to justify granting an exemption in these subjects on the basis of the training received during the ROTC courses."

"The ROTC courses are now being studied with a view to providing in the future programs, more complete coordination between these courses and the requirements for appointment and promotion listed in AR 140-22-140-38, and when this has been accomplished some of the subjects listed in the AG letter, 210.2 ORC (11-10-31) Res. C., can probably be eliminated as requirements for promotion for ROTC graduates. Until, however, this coordination has been effected, the provisions of the above mentioned letter will govern."

Colonel Coleman on Leave—Under orders issued at headquarters, Eighth Corps Area, Col. Frederick W. Coleman, FD, who is to succeed Maj. Gen. R. L. Carmichael as Chief of Finance, was granted leave of absence for one month and five days, taking effect March 18. This leave will expire on April 22 when

Colonel Coleman is due to report at Washington and take over his new duties with rank of major general.

It is understood that Colonel Coleman will pass some time in Florida and then visit West Point where his son is a member of the Corps of Cadets before reporting in Washington.

Staff Officers Change at Third Corps Area Headquarters—Lt. Col. Elvid Hunt, Inf., on Monday, March 21, took over the duties of assistant chief of staff, G-1, in charge of personnel and recreational activities, on the staff of Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone, commanding the Third Corps Area. He relieves Lt. Col. William F. Sharp whose four-year tour on the general staff has expired. The latter will remain on duty there, however, as director of Army extension school courses.

Colonel Hunt is a native of New York State. He is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, the General Staff School, the Army War College and the Army School of the Line. He goes to Baltimore from duty with the 29th Infantry at Ft. Benning, Ga.

War Department orders relieve Lt. Col. Allan Rutherford, Inf., from duty on the general staff at Third Corps Area headquarters upon completion of his four-year detail on April 18 and assign him to duty with the Baltimore units of the Organized Reserves. He will replace on this duty Lt. Col. George R. Harrison, Inf., recently ordered to duty with the ROTC at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.

Colonel Rutherford was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from Gaithersburg, Md., graduating therefrom in June, 1901. He served in Cuba with the Army of Cuban Pacification from October, 1906, to February, 1909, and in Panama from November, 1914, to August, 1918. He is a distinguished rifle marksman, having won first gold medal in Cuban rifle competition in 1908, the first gold medal in the Eastern Department competition at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., in 1913 and was a member of the Infantry team in the National Matches in 1910, 1911 and 1919.

Capt. Herbert W. Hardman, QMC, assistant in the office of the Corps Area Quartermaster, was stricken with pneumonia Saturday, March 19, and removed from his home at 3315 Liberty Heights Avenue, Baltimore, to the Union Memorial Hospital, that city.

New Flying Field at Ft. Shafter—Considerable headway has been made in connection with the establishment of the new flying field at Ft. Shafter, Honolulu, T. H. Under the direction of Air Corps personnel, a portion of the golf course is being leveled for use by the airplanes. Certain high spots are being graded down and some of the low places filled.

The plan is to make the field suitable for the landing of ambulance planes from distant points with patients for Tripler General Hospital and for courier planes carrying messages to Department Headquarters. Coincident with the announcement of this plan, stretchers for use in bombing planes have been developed. The stretchers, which are of the light wire mesh type, can be attached to hooks in the bomb bay of a plane in about two minutes, tests have revealed. These will insure a convenient method of caring for any person being rushed to the hospital after an injury. Since the new airplane stretchers have been well devised, all bombing planes have become ambulance planes as well. Landing of patients will be possible for any post on the Island within two hours, should an injury occur. The landing field lies just north of the Department Headquarters building and will be only 200 or 300 yards from the hospital.

It has long been planned to develop a field near Department Headquarters which would make it possible to supplement other forms of communication with the airplane. The field is due to be tested very shortly.

Health of Troops—The Monthly Review of the Health of the Army for the four weeks ended Feb. 27, issued from the office of the Surgeon General of the Army, shows that the rise in the admission rate from respiratory diseases, which had started in January, continued during this period. As a result, the annual admission rate per 1,000 from all causes for the troops in the United States increased to 805 from 666 in January. This rate, however, was lower than the one in February 1931, (994), when there was a similar outbreak of respiratory diseases in the United States, fortunately associated with a very low fatality rate. The 1932 February rate was also lower than the seasonal average for the month (818), but appreciably higher than the one during this month in 1930.

Of the month's increase of 139 in the general admission rate, 133 were due to the greater number of cases of disease. The admission rate from them was 685 as compared with 552 in January. In February, 1931, it was 879 and the five-year average for the month was 709. There was a slight increase in the relative number of cases of injuries, the rate being 120 as compared with 113 in January.

As noted above the respiratory diseases continued to increase during this period, and the number per 1,000 was 345 as compared with 237 in January. The increase of 108 accounted for a very large part of the total increase in the disease rate (133).

There was an increase in the prevalence of respiratory diseases in every Corps Area in the United States, the greatest ones being in the First, Second and Fifth. The second highest rate was in the Seventh, but the increase there was relatively slight due to the fact that the one in January had been unusually high. Only the Second Corps Area had a higher rate in February, 1932, than in February, 1931.

Asiatic Vessels Ordered to U. S.—In accordance with proposed changes in assignments of ships of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet announced November 12, 1931, the Navy Department has issued orders directing the following movement of vessels from Asiatic waters:

Destroyer Division 17, consisting of the USS Tracy, Borie, MacLeish, Simpson, McCormick, Truxtun, will depart from Manila on April 18 and will proceed to the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., where the ships will be placed in the "reserve pool" of the Battle Force, to be rotated in service with destroyers on the Pacific Coast.

Submarine Division 9, consisting of the USS S-30 to 35, inclusive, and the USS Beaver, submarine tender, will depart from Manila on May 2nd, and will proceed to Pearl Harbor, T. H., where the submarines will be placed in reserve commission, and the Beaver will act as tender for submarines based there.

USS Jason, collier acting as aircraft tender, will depart from Manila on April 2 and will proceed to the Navy Yard, Puget Sound, where she will be decommissioned. The USS Langley, aircraft carrier, is to proceed to the Asiatic station to replace the Jason.

USS Chaumont, transport, which has been at Shanghai, will depart from

Manila on March 30, for the Pacific Coast, arriving at San Francisco about April 22.

The scheduled movements listed above have been held in abeyance during the past two months because of the troubled conditions around Shanghai. With the cessation of hostilities, the Administration decided to make the planned withdrawals. As only the Langley, the old cruiser Rochester and two gunboats are going out to the Asiatic as replacements, what would happen in the case of a second "incident" like the one of a month ago is conjecturable.

Certificates of Capacity—With reference to Paragraph 40d, AR 140-5, "Graduates of the United States Military or Naval Academy, Air Corps Training Center, or senior units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps," are not required to have 15 days' active duty training in order to receive a certificate of capacity. So much of the last sentence of paragraph 40d, AR 140-5, as reads "but they will be required to have attended at least 14 days of active duty training, except when excused as prescribed in paragraph 32a (4)," refers to promotion. The Department believes the meaning of this part of paragraph 40d would be clearer if it read "but, for promotion, they will be required to have attended at least 14 days of active duty, etc."

When the next changes to AR 140-5 are issued, the confusion regarding active duty training contained in paragraph 40d will be eliminated by rescinding the part of the paragraph reading "but they will be required to have attended at least 14 days of active duty training except when excused as prescribed in paragraph 32a (4)" as the requirements on this matter fully covered in paragraph 32a (4).

Fleet Problem XIII Concluded—Adm. F. H. Schofield, USN, Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, who served as Chief Umpire of Fleet Problem XIII, reports to the Navy Department that at the close of the Problem on March 18, the "Blue" fleet, under command of Admiral Richard H. Leigh, USN, was steaming toward Magdalena Bay, that the "Black" fleet, under command of Vice Adm. A. L. Willard, USN, was defending the approaches to San Francisco, and that there was no possibility within 36 hours of the "Black" defending forces intercepting the "Blue" attacking fleet in its mission of seizing a foothold on the Pacific Coast.

Admiral Schofield reports that Fleet Problem XIII had been invaluable to all commanders and personnel participating, in that the problem required lengthy cruising under war conditions, with constant exercise in scouting, tracking and attack.

All forces involved in Fleet Problem XIII were scheduled to arrive in the San Pedro-San Diego area by March 22.

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Weddings and Engagements

AT an impressive ceremony, Miss Marjorie Fullington Thompson was married to Lt. Howard Eugene Engler, AC, USA, at high noon on Feb. 19, in the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John in Manila, P. I. Ch. Albert F. Vaughn, of Nichols Field, performed the ceremony. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Lt. Col. Charles F. Thompson, and was attended only by her sister, Miss Barbara Thompson, as maid-of-honor. Capt. Walter J. Reed, AC, was best man. The ushers included Lt. Otto Wienecke, AC; Lt. George W. Bailey, Cav.; Lt. Thomas L. Harold, Cav.; William T. Coleman, AC; Lt. Thetus C. Odom, AC; Lt. Matthew K. Deichmann, CA; Lt. George J. Eppright, AC, and Lt. Frederick P. Munson, FA.

The bride wore a gown of eggshell chiffon and a picture hat in the same color of horsehair and velvet. Her bouquet was composed of butterfly orchids and fern. Miss Barbara Thompson wore a matched costume of pink net and organza with a blue velvet sash and puff sleeves in pastelle blossoms. She carried an old-fashioned bouquet of pink rosebuds and blue forget-me-nots. Mrs. Thompson was gown in blue georgette.

The Cathedral aisle was lined with slender pillars draped with greenery and white phlox tied with satin bows. Banked in front of the chancel were palms and streamers of cadena-d'amor.

At the end of the ceremony the bridal party came down the chancel steps to pass beneath an arch of sabers formed by the ushers.

The wedding breakfast was served in the blue room of the Army and Navy Club. Underneath a large wedding bell of white phlox was the wedding cake. Potted palms and streamers of phlox and fern completed the decorations of the room. Presiding at the table were Mrs. John L. Hines, Mrs. James K. Parsons, Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser and Mrs. John Brooks.

Early in the afternoon the bridal couple departed to spend their honeymoon at Camp John Hay, Baguio, where Maj. Gen. John L. Hines had reserved for their occupancy the quarters of the Department Commander.

Mr. and Mrs. William Laird Dunlop, jr., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Powell Dunlop, to Oliver Mallory Walker.

Miss Dunlop made her debut in Washington three years ago and is a member of the Junior League. She was educated at Gunston Hall.

Mr. Walker is the son of Mrs. E. B. Walker, of Birmingham, Ala. He is a graduate of the Naval Academy of the class of 1922, a member of the Army and Navy Club and a founder member of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps Country Club.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Professor George W. Benedict, of Brown University, Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Benedict, announce the engagement of their daughter, Janet, to Lt. Royden Eugene Beebe, jr., AC, USA, son of Col. and Mrs. R. E. Beebe, formerly stationed at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., and now stationed at headquarters of the Fifth Corps Area, Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.

Lieutenant Beebe is stationed at Randolph Field, Tex.

Lt. Col. Roy Thomas Morris, USA, ret., and Mrs. Morris, announce the marriage of their daughter, Marjorie Landers, to Mr. Daniel Montgomery Sinclair, son of Hon. James H. Sinclair,

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings and births requested. Address Society Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1701 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

With the Services in the Nation's Capital

MRS. HENRY L. STIMSON, Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Mrs. Ernest Lee Jahneke, Mrs. David S. Ingalls, and Mrs. William V. Pratt head the list of patronesses for the Woman's Army and Navy League card party to be held March 30 at 2400 Sixteenth Street.

Other patronesses are Mrs. George Van H. Moseley, Mrs. Ben H. Fuller, Mrs. E. St. S. Greble, Mrs. Dion Williams, Mrs. Stephen O. Fuqua, Mrs. J. H. Russell, Mrs. Charles P. Kingleber-

Representative from North Dakota.

The ceremony was performed in St. Alban's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., March 19, the Rev. Charles T. Warner officiating, in the presence of the immediate families.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and wore a beige cloth suit with accessories in brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair left immediately for a wedding trip, after which they will reside temporarily in Jefferson City, Mo., where Mr. Sinclair is engaged in engineering work.

The Officers' Club at Ft. Shafter, T. H., was the scene of a beautiful wedding, March 3, when Miss Alice Hardin Montgomery became the bride of Lt. Howard Moore, AC, USA, Ch. Emerson E. Swanson reading the marriage lines.

The bride entered on the arm of Col. Richard H. Williams, USA, who gave her in marriage. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Paul A. Roy, as matron of honor. Mrs. Harold L. Smith, of Luke Field, T. H., and Miss Barbara Jones, Ft. Shafter, T. H., were the bridesmaids.

The bridegroom had as his best man Lt. Lloyd H. Tull, USA, of Luke Field, and the ushers were Lts. Don Z. Zimmerman, Pearl H. Robey, Floyd E. Nelson, William M. Pryce, jr., Harold E. Bassett, James M. Majors, Thomas B. McDonald and Paul A. Roy, all of the USA.

Lucia Lander Brown, small daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James D. Brown, was the flower girl, while Charles Frederic Wahle, III, son of Lt. and Mrs. Carl B. Wahle, was the ring bearer.

The wedding was followed by an informal reception and dancing for about 200 guests. Music for the wedding and reception was furnished by the orchestra of the 64th Coast Artillery Band.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. John Berryman Montgomery, of Kentucky and New York, and the late John Berryman Montgomery, of Versailles, Ky. She attended the University of Louisville, in Kentucky, and was later engaged in advanced bacteriologist research in New York.

Lieutenant Moore is the son of Mrs. William V. Moore and the late William V. Moore, of Llano, Tex. He is a graduate of Texas A. and M. and of the Military Academy at West Point. He has been stationed at Luke Field for the past year.

After a trip to the other islands, Lieutenant and Mrs. Moore will be at home in Manoa Valley, at a date to be announced later.

Corozal Non-Com's Club

Corozal, P. C. Z.—Starting out with only an abandoned quartermaster warehouse, and the backing of the post commander and the recreation officer, non-commissioned officers of Corozal, Canal Zone, have used their hours of spare time to transform the building into a modern and "homey" club house.

The formal opening was held March 10 with Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, department commander, and Col. George Williams, post commander, as honored guests, and the 200 members are now starting out on various projects with a view to bettering the lot of the enlisted man. Objectives include visiting sick soldiers in hospitals and helping newly arrived personnel to get acquainted. Through Lt. Elmo S. Mathews, recreation officer, funds were obtained for a hostess house, capable of accommodating three families temporarily.

Officers are Mr. Sgt. W. J. Horner, president; St. Sgt. K. L. Johnson, vice president; Sgt. John W. Hart, secretary; St. Sgt. Thomas Cornwell, assistant secretary, and St. Sgt. G. W. Bailey, treasurer.

ger, Mrs. Rufus Lane, Mrs. Hugh Mathews, Mrs. Alfred Johnson, Mrs. Ralph P. Craft, Mrs. Lutz Wahl, Mrs. E. T. Hoopes, Mrs. Sidney Colman, Mrs. Jacob Leander Loose, Mrs. J. T. Meyers, Mrs. W. S. Carroll, Miss Grace E. Carroll, Mrs. Thomas Holcombe, Mrs. J. J. Cheatham, Mrs. R. H. Johnston, Mrs. W. G. Neill and Mrs. E. A. Cobey.

Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation and Mrs. F. Trubee Davison, with their four sons, have gone to their home at Peacock Point in Locust Valley, Long Island, to remain until after Easter.

The Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy and Mme. Washizu entertained at dinner March 21 at the Mayflower in honor of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William D. Connor. Their other guests were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George V. H. Moseley, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Harry G. Bishop and Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Stephen O. Fuqua.

Comdr. and Mrs. E. Raymond McClung entertained at dinner March 19 at their home on Connecticut Avenue. There were 12 guests.

Mrs. Martin D. Mims, wife of the late Captain Mims, USA, entertained at dinner March 21 at the Shoreham in celebration of the sixteenth wedding anniversary of Maj. and Mrs. Miner F. Felch. The other guests were Col. Rawson Warren, Maj. and Mrs. John H. Sturgeon, Capt. and Mrs. Harry Zachary, Lt. and Mrs. George Grimes, Lt. and Mrs. Charles Chapel, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Wallace, Mrs. Mary Ikes, Miss Victoria Copping, Mr. A. Cooke and Mr. Henry Troutman.

Mrs. William D. Thomas, wife of Commander Thomas, USN, entertained at tea March 18 at "Greystone," for Miss Reginald Vanderbilt, who has been passing a few days with her.

Mrs. Vanderbilt left Washington March 19 for New York, where she is spending the Spring.

Capt. Frederick L. Oliver, USN, and Mrs. Oliver, who have spent some time at the Martinique, have gone to New York where Captain Oliver will take command of the receiving ship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Brig. Gen. Chester Harding, USA-ret., and Mrs. Harding are spending the week in Washington and are at the Hotel Martinique.

Col. George H. Paddock, USA-ret., and Mrs. Paddock have as their guest for the week at the Hotel Martinique their daughter, Mrs. Henry A. Barclay of Newburg, N. Y.

Capt. P. W. Beebe, USA, and Mrs. Beebe, of Ft. Hays, Ohio, were recent guests at the Martinique.

Women's Organizations

(Please address notes for this column to the "Women's Club Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1701 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

West Point, N. Y.—The members of the West Point Ladies' Reading Club celebrated the thirty-eighth anniversary of their club with a luncheon given at the Officers' Club March 14. The club was started by 15 officers' wives who were then station here, and of the original 15 charter members, six are living today. They are Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton, Mrs. James L. Lusk, Mrs. Samuel B. Allen, Mrs. Austin H. Brown, Mrs. John M. Carson and Mrs. Mary R. Newlands. The officers of the club are Mrs. Philip B. Fleming, president; Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton, vice president, and Mrs. Robert B. Ransom, secretary. In charge of the luncheon and entertainment on Monday were Mrs. John F. Conklin, Mrs. Arthur B. Kinsolving and Mrs. Roger G. Alexander.

Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.—The Ft. Leavenworth Chapter, Daughters of the United States Army, were the guests of Mrs. Conrad Skladal for tea at her home on Tuesday, March 15.

Mrs. Skladal was assisted at the tea table by her mother, Mrs. S. C. Ramsden, of Atlantic City, N. J., and Mrs. Frank Keller.

Personals

ON Saturday afternoon, April 2, at 2:30 p. m., a Founder's Day program and silver tea will be given by the members of the Army and Navy Society, C. A. R., for their parents and friends as guests, at the home of Miss Rachael Dean, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. William H. Dean, at 749 Butter-nut Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., in honor of the memory of Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop, who founded the organization 37 years ago.

The annual dinner of the New York Garrison, No. 194, of the Army and Navy Union, will be held on April 2 at the Army and Navy Club, New York City.

The annual dinner is always a most interesting occasion, as it is the custom of the Garrison to require each speaker to speak only from personal experience. This year, Dr. William Wesley Peter will be the principal speaker. Dr. Peter has been in China from 1915 to 1928, and returned there last year. He held many important positions with the Chinese Government and is now on leave of absence as Technical Advisor, Ministry of Health, China.

Mr. and Mrs. P. G. McDonnell were hosts recently at a supper and bridge party at their home, 11600 Beverly Boulevard, Brentwood, West Los Angeles, Calif., in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Perry A. Miles and Mr. and Mrs. Will Browne and daughter, Miss Judy Brown, of Salt Lake City. The occasion was marked by regretful farewells to General and Mrs. Miles.

Aside from the honor guests, the host and hostess welcomed Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George H. Harries, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Steigmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Millholland, Dr. and Mrs. Paul B. Roe, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Robison, Col. and Mrs. William Korst, Col. S. Choteau Loring, Maj. and Mrs. Clarence Lang, Miss Peggy Ducommun, Mr. Robert Harman and Mr. John W. McDonnell.

Col. A. T. Smith, assistant chief of staff, USA, accompanied by Mrs. Smith and their niece, Miss Eleanor Bass, left March 19, on a week's motor trip to Charleston, S. C.

Col. Russell C. Langdon gave a stag dinner in his quarters at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., March 14, in honor of Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commander of the 27th Division in the AEF.

Col. Russell C. Langdon, Inf., USA, addressed the Exchange Club of Indianapolis, Ind., March 19, on "The Intelligence Work of the Army prior to the World War."

Col. and Mrs. S. M. deLoffre, who spent most of their time motoring about Europe, are at the Hotel Reina Victoria in Palma Mallorca, Balearic Islands, for the month of March.

Mrs. George Paul Harrison, widow of the late Gen. George Paul Harrison, of the Confederate Army, and mother of Lt. George Paul Harrison, FA, USA, now stationed at Ft. Bragg, N. C., is convalescing at Dr. Hubbard's Hospital in Montgomery, Ala., after a serious accident.

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(Continued from Page 703)

James C. Travis, formerly private,
U. S. Army, 21st Engrs. (Light Railway),
for gallantry in action at Beaumont, France,
June 16, 1918;

He was scheduled to arrive at Ft. Leavenworth March 25 and to make a brief talk to the faculty and student body. General Fuqua will return to Washington March 28.

Maj. Frank V. Schneider, recently on duty with the organized reserves at Albany, reported at Headquarters the Infantry School on Wednesday for duty with the 29th Infantry.

Henderson—Leave Cristobal March 26, arrive Hampton Roads, April 2; leave Hampton Roads, April 4, arrive Philadelphia, April 5; after a month at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will make a trip back through the canal to the West Coast under a schedule to be determined later.

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